



# **HOLCOMBE MOOR TRAINING AREA GREATER MANCHESTER**

## **Historic Boundary Survey Report**



**Oxford Archaeology North**

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## SUMMARY

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Defence Estates commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an historic boundary survey of Holcombe Moor (centred on SD 7650 1850), Greater Manchester, which is owned by Ministry of Defence as a general purpose training camp and comprises 303 hectares of enclosed and unenclosed land.

The boundary survey, was undertaken in late 2005, and followed on from an identification survey undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (now OA North) in 1995 (LUAU 1995), which had highlighted surviving elements of a relict farming landscape and had suggested that further work should be conducted to reconstruct the development of this landscape.

The survey entailed new documentary work to examine the history of the farms and field systems, and was followed by a field survey to record the boundaries and the relationships with other boundary markers. The work was undertaken in conjunction with the local community, who helped on the documentary study and field survey.

At the start of the medieval period, the pollen record shows that Holcombe Moor was heavily wooded, reflecting that the designation of the area of royal forest was protected by law for hunting. However, a disafforestation order of 1507 removed the Forest Law and from this date the enclosure of waste land, held as forest in Lancashire, was permitted and encouraged the assarting (enclosure) of the waste land.

After the disafforestation of the forest in Tottington in 1507, there was increased agricultural enclosure and encroachment onto the commons. The earliest documented farmsteads were Holcombe Hey, Hollingrove, Hoyles, and Higher Withins, which were all documented in the sixteenth century, the earliest being Hollingrove from 1517-18.

The reconstruction of the earliest sixteenth century farmland demonstrates that the individual farm enclosures were relatively large but few in number. Over the subsequent centuries the large intakes were repeatedly divided into smaller farm enclosures, with the creation of new farms. At the same time as the farms were being sub-divided there was ongoing encroachment of the commons particularly on the south-western side of the study area, and by the time of the tithe map (1842) almost the whole area had become enclosed and only Holcombe Moor, to the north, remained as waste. The effect of this was reflected in the number of farms; in the sixteenth century there were only four farms, but by the end of the seventeenth century this had increased to a total of 11 farms. By the end of the eighteenth century the number had increased to 29 farms.

The resultant shrinkage of the farm plots meant that they had to be increasingly productive, and led to their corresponding improvement, and the increase in the number of internal field boundaries.

The landscape was subject to a dramatic change with the establishment of the firing range at the time of the First World War in the west of the study area; however, those farmsteads and farmland on the periphery of the rifle range were farmed well into the twentieth century.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) would like to thank Phil Abramson and Clare Hetherington of Defence Estates for commissioning the project, enabling access and for considerable help with the community elements of the project.

Thanks are also due to Robina McNeil and Norman Redhead of the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record and to Bruce Jackson, and all at the Lancashire Records Office for their help in the documentary study and for facilitating the record office open day.

Thanks go to all members of the Holcombe Moor Heritage Group and other members of the local public who participated and helped in the project, and particular thanks go to Jonathan Ali and John Simpson for their considerable assistance and support during the documentary study.

Jo Dawson and Peter Schofield undertook the desk-based assessment, and the boundary survey was carried out by Peter Schofield. The report was written by Peter Schofield and Vix Hughes; and the GIS illustrations were by Peter Schofield. Jamie Quartermaine managed the project and edited the report.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

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### **1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE PROJECT**

- 1.1.1 Defence Estates commissioned Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to undertake an historic boundary survey of Holcombe Moor (centred on SD 7650 1850), Greater Manchester, which is owned by Ministry of Defence as a general purpose training camp and comprises 303 hectares of enclosed and unenclosed land.
- 1.1.2 The boundary survey was undertaken in late 2005, and followed on from an identification survey undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (now OA North) in 1995 (LUAU 1995). The earlier survey had highlighted surviving elements of a relict farming landscape and had suggested that further work should be conducted to reconstruct the development of this landscape. The present survey was undertaken in accordance with a project design by OA North (*Appendix 1*) and was intended to provide a condition record of the boundary markers and an analysis of the development of the field systems, in order to inform the management of the estate.
- 1.1.3 The present work, undertaken by OA North, was undertaken in conjunction with the local community and entailed close co-operation with them on the documentary study, and also provided training of local volunteers during the field work. A series of talks was implemented to present the results of the survey work to the local community.

## 2. METHODOLOGY

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### 2.1 PROJECT DESIGN

2.1.1 A project design (*Appendix 1*) was submitted by OA North in response to a request by Defence Estates to carry out an historic boundary survey. This project design was adhered to in full, and the work was consistent with the relevant standards and procedures of the Institute of Field Archaeologists, and generally accepted best practice.

### 2.2 DOCUMENTARY STUDY

2.2.1 A programme of documentary work had already been undertaken as part of the original assessment and the archive for this is held in the OA North offices. The current historical study supplements and updates the earlier work and targeted those aspects pertinent to a study of the development of the boundaries and their markers. The study concentrated on the development of the farms and boundaries through the use of map regression.

2.2.2 ***Documentary and Cartographic Material:*** the data generated during the desk-based study demonstrated the archaeological potential of the training area, and provided information for the general historical background. This work included an appraisal of the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record, the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, and the National Monuments Record, as well as appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and some primary documentation (tithe, enclosure plans, estate plans etc). Particular emphasis was placed upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform the post-medieval development of the field systems. Published documentary sources were also examined and assessed. The study examined place and field name evidence for the site and its environs and incorporated a search on rentals (*Section 2.2.5*), post-medieval deeds, and records relating to the farms within the study area.

2.2.3 ***Aerial Photography:*** a survey of the extant air photographic cover was undertaken by consulting the collections held by the NMR based in Swindon, and by the Greater Manchester SMR, including obliques and verticals.

2.2.4 ***Oral Survey:*** the archaeology and history of the area has been the subject of study by local historians. Numerous individuals with pertinent information and records were consulted and the information gathered was incorporated into the database. In this way, it was possible to discover photographic records of Holcombe Moor that were held in private collections. The study benefitted from the assistance of local people, which in turn engaged the local community in the recording of their heritage.

2.2.5 ***Rental Analysis:*** because of the need to trace back the history of the field systems beyond the nineteenth century maps it was recognised that there was a potential to examine the date of some fields by the analysis of rentals. Field names were identified by examination of the tithe map, and the field boundaries around the fields were cross-referenced to the field name. The field name was then searched for within the rentals that pre-date the tithe and were then used to extend back the date for the fields; by implication this dates the enclosing boundaries also.

However, it should be recognised that while the field name could be taken back to the rental date, the field may have changed shape and not all of the boundaries necessarily extend back to that same date.

2.2.6 **Map Processing:** the final mapping was incorporated into a GIS system (ArcView 3.2 which is compatible with MapInfo) to enable analysis of the dataset. The historic maps were scanned and adjusted with respect to the 1:2500 OS base map by a process of rubber sheeting. It was thus possible to obtain as accurately as possible the locations of historic boundaries that no longer survive within the landscape but which were shown on the historic estate maps. These were then combined with the identification survey mapping from the 1995 survey (LUAU 1995), thereby enabling a comparison between the boundary features and earthwork features identified from aerial photographic evidence.

### 2.3 BOUNDARY SURVEY

2.3.1 The boundary survey aimed to determine the development of the boundary system within the extent of the study area. The survey was undertaken in conjunction with, and was informed by, the documentary survey. It examined both those boundaries still in use and those that had been removed (evident only as earthworks or in some instances cropmarks). All boundaries were examined in order to determine their type, condition, maximum height, and key features within them, such as openings, blockings, sheep creeps etc. A typology of the boundary markers within the study area was established, to enable categorisation of the boundary form; this entailed identifying the build type and character of the walls. The study concentrated on the relationship between all sections of boundary, in order to establish relative dates of construction/repair.

2.3.2 **Site Location and Mapping:** the survey used a 1:10,000 map base enlarged to 1:2000 for the annotation of the mapping. Those walls that were not depicted on these maps were recorded by means of differential GPS survey, which uses corrections from EGNOS satellite signals to achieve accuracies of +/- 0.5m. The locations of significant features such as wall breaks or changes of construction were also recorded by GPS.

2.3.3 **Photographic Survey:** significant sections of walling, areas of damage and typical constructional styles were recorded photographically in monochrome and digital formats. Detailed photographs were taken of all sites using a scale bar and a north arrow to show the orientation of the photograph. All photography was recorded on photographic *pro-forma* sheets, showing the subject, orientation, date and location of the point from where the photograph was taken. The photography was primarily undertaken using black and white 35mm format for archival purposes and is maintained to archival standards. Photography was also undertaken using digital format (4.0 megapixel resolution) for presentation purposes.

2.3.4 **Descriptive Recording:** the boundary marker was recorded within a database on a palmtop computer, intended to provide fast input and processing of the data, which saves on the subsequent transcription of the data into the database. The descriptive record defined the principal characteristics of the boundary markers: form, character, height, width, phases of construction, relationship with other boundaries, and the relationship with other archaeological features. It recorded elements built into the boundary markers, such as the numbers of through stones and entrances. It

also recorded whether the boundary marker was constructed on an earlier boundary feature, such as a lynchet or a collapsed foundation. The data was collated into an access database linked into the GIS system.

2.3.5 **Condition Survey:** while the primary recording database was intended to enable the determination of the development of the field system, a second parallel recording system was utilised to record the condition of the boundary markers and to facilitate the monitoring of their changing condition. This was undertaken using a Defence Estates proforma and the information from the condition survey was synthesised into the Defence Estates Condition Record Excel sheet. The detailed record of the boundary markers condition was augmented by photographic record of areas of decay.

## 2.4 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

2.4.1 The survey programme incorporated a training element for members of the Holcombe Moor Heritage Group in the course of the documentary study and the field survey. This entailed consultation with local historians, but also involved training of the members of the group in the course of the work. The volunteers were given the opportunity of training / or shadowing in the course of the documentary study, visiting libraries, record offices and the SMRs. An open evening at the Lancashire Record Office was established, where the process of data capture was outlined and the initial results of the documentary study were outlined.

2.4.2 The volunteers also undertook some survey work under close supervision from the OA North project director. The volunteers assisted with the survey process and were taught how to use GPS, and the character and significance of the archaeological landscape was explained. A larger training event was established in the course of the field work, and this entailed taking a group or groups around the study area, explaining the history and character of the landscape. This elucidated the survey process and the means employed to complete the landscape study.

2.4.3 At a subsequent date the project manager and project director gave a presentation to the group, local groups and residents to initiate a two-way dialogue, and thereby provided the opportunity to obtain information about the site from the local community. Significant information was revealed as a result of this process which is presented within this the final report.

### 3. BACKGROUND

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#### 3.1 LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

3.1.1 Holcombe Moor (centred on SD 7650 1850) lies 8km north-west of Bury and 10km north-east of Bolton and within the area defined as the Southern Pennines (Countryside Commission 1998). The moor lies on a raised spur of land to the west of the Irwell Valley, the valley itself forming a good communications route. Holcombe Moor is owned by the Ministry of Defence as a general purpose training camp and comprises 303 hectares of enclosed and unenclosed land. The survey area consists of all the enclosed lands of the training area, from the turnpike road (A676) in the south, to just below the flat plateau of Holcombe Moor in the north. Holcombe Moor is a relatively flat plateau with the highest point being Bull Hill at 418m AOD (Fig 1). The moor is essentially heather covered with the lower valley slopes being covered largely with rough grassland, though in parts this has been improved for sheep pasture.

#### 3.2 GEOLOGY

3.2.1 Geologically, the study area is located on the southern limb of the Hercynian Rossendale anticline. Denudation of this east/west trending feature has resulted in the formation of what is known as the West Pennine Uplands, a variable landscape comprising high moorland plateaux, deep glaciated valleys, and intervening steep scarp slopes (*ibid*; Geological Survey 1925).

3.2.2 The solid geology within the study area consists of Carboniferous Millstone Grit, overlain by an outlier of Lower Coal Measures, forming Bull Hill and the higher parts of Holcombe Moor, which date to between 345 and 280 million years ago. The alternating bands of millstone grit and shale outcrop produce the sharply shelving 'edge and ledge' topography characteristic of this area, which has a gentle dip towards the north-east. The Millstone Grit Series is also exposed at surface level where Holcombe Brook has cut down through the drift geology, in the south of the study area. The Sand Rock Mine coal seam outcrops on the moorland at the head of Red Brook, while the Six Inch Mine coal seam outcrops at a higher level, on the western slopes of Bull Hill (Geological Survey 1925).

3.2.3 The drift geology is composed of Pleistocene boulder clays overlying the solid geology up to an altitude of between 300m and 340m AOD; it also underlies the soils of the lower ground. Overlying the boulder clays are occasional isolated mounds of glacial sand and gravel. Thick peat deposits have accumulated on the high plateau areas of Holcombe Moor (Tallis and McGuire 1972; Geological Survey 1925).

3.2.4 Soil types vary in relation to the parental material, gradient and drainage (Tallis and McGuire 1972). On the footslopes, above c180m AOD, the soils are predominantly peaty gley soils and organic soils of the Wilcocks association (Hall and Folland 1970, 54-8). On the steep scarp slopes and terraced slopes of Bull Hill and Harcles Hill, the soils are of the Belmont Association, being peaty, gleyed podzols. Some rankers (acid mats of raw humus overlying sandstone or shale) are also present, or

are replaced by bare rock and scree (Hall and Folland 1970, 47). On the high plateau areas, Winter Hill Association hill peat is present (*op cit*, 42-4).

### 3.3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.3.1 ***Mesolithic Period (c8000 - 4000 BC):*** the general patterns of Mesolithic activity and settlement location indicate that the Irwell Valley would have been a favourable location for occupation and transport routes, and the upland areas of the surrounding moors to the north would have enabled access and provided a hunting resource. There is a relatively large number of sites known from this period from the upland Pennine region as evidenced by concentrations of flint tools, such as arrowheads, and waste flakes, which are particularly collected in the Saddleworth/Marsden area, and along the Millstone Edge ridge and around Pule Hill; this has been described as the most densely occupied area of Mesolithic Britain (Spikins 2002, vii; Stonehouse 1988, 5). The high density of finds distribution may be real or may be exaggerated by the greater dispersion of artefacts in the deeper soil of the valleys and lowlands of the Central Pennines (Barnes 1982, 25) and because local societies, searching for lithic artefacts, have been particularly active in this region. In some instances, the flint scatters have been found associated with hearths, fire pits and stake-holes (Spikins 2002, 39). Artefactual studies in Lancashire and beyond allow us to divide such sites into Broad and Narrow-bladed Industries (Redhead 2004, 12).

3.3.2 Pollen evidence from surviving peat deposits at the site of Deep Clough indicates that during this period probably the whole of Holcombe Moor, except perhaps the exposed summit of Bull Hill, would have been wooded (Tallis and McGuire 1972). The sites in the region are considered to represent summer hunting forays, into these upland wooded areas (Barnes 1982, 36). The scale of hunter-gatherer movements can be identified through identification of stone sources for tools. In the Early Mesolithic the people of the central Pennines were exploiting raw materials from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, which possibly implies seasonal movements. By the Late Mesolithic the population were exploiting more localised sources of small river-borne flint nodules and black chert, which may imply more localised groups of hunter-gatherers (Spikins 2002, 47). On the Lancashire side of Bull Hill is the site of a chipping floor of probable Mesolithic date (SD 7678 1873), as well as occasional finds of microliths, flakes and Neolithic arrowheads which were recorded during the nineteenth century (Anon 1887). Other sites in the wider region include the excavated occupation floor at Rushy Brow, Anglezarke (Howard-Davis 1996), which is to the west of the study area, and comprised a lithic working debitage in association with a small temporary structure. There have also been recent finds from work by the Littleborough Archaeological Society from Knowl Hill and Great Ding (SD 84 16) on Scout Moor to the east of Holcombe Moor on the other side of the Irwell Valley (LUAU 1995). There are several further sites recorded in the region from both the upland and lowlands of the Irwell Valley, the most important of which is located at Radcliffe E'es (SMR 77); where evidence exposed in the 1950-60s by gravel quarrying revealed flints, rows of posts with interweaving branches and cobbled areas. These features were also interpreted as a seasonal summer camp on the banks of the river Irwell (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 5).

3.3.3 **Neolithic Period (c4000 - 2500 BC):** during the subsequent Neolithic period, the rise in sea levels and the resultant extension of the estuaries into lowland areas, together with the growth of peat mosses, appears to have resulted in reduced settlement in the lowlands of Lancashire a process starting in the Neolithic and continuing into the Bronze Age. There is evidence, however, of monument construction and inhabitation in the upper Irwell valley at this period, as there are the remains of a putative hengiform monument located at Radcliffe Cemetery (SMR 347), which was potentially the focus of seasonal ritual and communal activity, but not a permanent settlement site (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 6). The Neolithic landscape of Holcombe Moor remained predominantly woodland but forest clearance for agriculture began with slight inroads into marginal woodlands fringing the Rossendale uplands and western Pennines (Tallis and McGuire 1972). The pollen evidence shows several phases of woodland decline and regeneration during the Neolithic and, although some of these may be natural events (such as forest fires), it is likely that there were some Neolithic upland clearance episodes, which then led to peat formation by the time of the Bronze Age.

3.3.4 This activity is supported by the finding of Neolithic artefact scatters and occasional finds (*ibid*), and is comparable to the evidence of activity recovered from the wider area. Artefact sites from the locale include a small Neolithic lithic scatter from Brandwood Moor, to the east, and a significant flint tool assemblage site at Knowl Hill, comprising over one thousand artefacts from four collection sites (Collcutt 2004). Other lithic sites include finds from Cheesden Pasture and Great Ding, which include Early Neolithic arrowheads, scrapers and blades (*ibid*). The few ceramic finds recovered show that the pottery was mostly locally produced. Other artefact sites from the Irwell valley include Prestwich, Kersall Moor and Radcliffe E'es (Redhead 2004, 12).

3.3.5 **Bronze Age (c2500BC-700BC):** Bronze Age evidence in the Pennine region is dominated by metalwork find spots, together with 'flat' cemeteries, funerary earthworks and stone-built monuments. The pollen evidence shows the impact of clearances indicated by the decline in recorded tree pollen, as people started to settle and farm the land. Settlement evidence is, however, marked by its paucity, and is a situation replicated elsewhere in the country; however, by the Late Bronze Age, some enclosed (defensive) farmsteads begin to appear (Barnes 1982, 71). An Early Bronze Age axe hammer was found at Holcombe (near Cinder Hill) in 1904 (SD 7820 1660) (Barnes 1982, 102).

3.3.6 Bronze Age funerary monuments are a direct indication of the former population in the area. There is a possible large Bronze Age barrow called Carve Hill, west of Hawkshaw Wood (SD 7549 1589), c400m from the site boundary; however, this may be of natural origin. A Bronze Age funeral barrow/cairn (14m diameter) has also been located at Whitelow Hill (SD 8050 1626), near Ramsbottom, to the south-east, where several ceramic urns were unearthed (Tyson 1995). The Whitelow cairn was excavated by the Bury Archaeological Group between 1961 and 1965 producing a rich assemblage of grave goods, including five ceramic urns and eight cremations; the primary burial was a female with associated grave goods (*ibid*). A second cairn, located east of Bank Lane, Shuttleworth to the north (SD 8050 1720), was delineated by a series of kerb stones. It was recorded during a rescue excavation in advance of quarrying and was found to comprise an adult inhumation within a stone cist; the remains of an infant lay below the cist (*ibid*). There is a potentially significant burial complex comprising a stone circle and two

ring-cairns recorded from Cheetham Close, which have a Bronze Age character (Redhead, 2004, 12; LUAU 2000).

3.3.7 **Iron Age Period (700 BC - AD 43):** there is evidence of a climatic deterioration from the middle Bronze Age to the mid-Iron Age (1300 BC to c400BC) and this corresponds with a decrease in identifiable findspots and funerary sites within the region (Redhead 2004, 14). This corresponds with a general trend seen elsewhere in the North West where the uplands show evidence of having been abandoned during the Iron Age when the peat bogs expanded and marginal farm land became unworkable (Redhead 2004, 14). From the middle of the Iron Age the pollen data, from the various wetland areas, shows a renewed clearance of the uplands in the area of Holcombe Moor, and seems to indicate a possible increase in arable activity during this period, and the expansion into wider areas of land, both lowland and upland (Hall *et al* 1995). The palaeoenvironmental evidence also suggests a mixed arable and pastoral economy, especially from Anglezarke Moor to the west (Barnes and Bain 1985).

3.3.8 Archaeological evidence from this period in the region has been difficult to find, with only a few small assemblages of coarse pottery, a general lack of metal artefacts, and few visible earthwork monuments (*ibid*; Nevell 1999, 14; Nevell and Roberts 2005, 117). The main form of settlement evidence is that of ditched simple enclosed settlements; there are two excavated examples in the region at Great Woolden Hall and Castlesteads (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 7 and Redhead 2004, 14). There is a further hilltop earthwork at Rainscough (SMR 346), but this was mostly destroyed in the 1930s (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 7). The closest defended settlement to the survey area is at Castlesteads, just north of Bury, and c3km to the south-east of the study area (SD 797130). This is a simple enclosed settlement, located on a promontory jutting into the River Irwell, which produced four radiocarbon dates with a calibrated range of 550 BC to AD 247 (Fletcher 1992). Finds from the period are particularly rare, one type are carved stone heads with 'Celtic' features. They are often found relocated in garden and house walls as ornaments, and their distribution is skewed to the Pennine foothills and uplands (Redhead 2004, 14). Three potential examples; two human heads and one horse's head are located immediately to the south-east of the study area at Pillar Croft (SMR 9040.1.0, SMR 9040.1.1 and SMR 9040.1.2 – SD 770 150; Nevell and Redhead 1999, 7).

3.3.9 **Roman Period (AD 43 - 410):** the Romans probably arrived in the vicinity of Bury in the 70sAD, building roads out from the newly established fort at Manchester and others at Ribchester, Elslack, Ilkley, and Newton Kyme, which helped control the Pennines (Redhead 2004, 15). At Broadwood Edge Farm, c1.1km to the east of the Pilgrims' Cross on Holcombe Moor, and in places running parallel to, and to the east of, Helmshore Road, is a very straight linear earthwork, which has been tentatively identified (P Iles (LSMR) pers comm) as a Roman road running for a length of c1km (SD 78401821 to SD 78421938). The proven line of Watling Street (road 7b, Margary 1957) from Manchester to Ribchester runs approximately 2km to the south-west of the study area and can be seen at Edgworth, c 10km west of the study area, where it has been excavated by the Bolton Archaeology Group. The group has also excavated the road at Heights and the Bury Archaeology Group has excavated it at Starling (R McNeil (GMSMR) pers comm).

3.3.10 The pollen evidence from Deep Clough on Holcombe Moor, shows a prolonged clearance phase continuing from the Iron Age into the Roman period, presumably reflecting the continuation of the mixed arable and pastoral farming economy (Tallis and McGuire 1972). However, a pollen diagram from immediately below the Roman road at Ainsworth, about 4km to the south-west of the study area, shows that there was still dense forest in the valleys (Barnes 1982). At Deep Clough the forest regenerated after the Iron Age/Roman clearance, although the peat continued to spread on the uplands (Tallis and McGuire 1972). The indications are that there was an increase of forest clearance, coupled with arable farming, and would indicate a number of scattered arable farms exploiting both the local valley land as well as the unimproved moorland (Nevell 1999). Settlement evidence in the Bury region continued into the Early Roman period at Castlesteads and at Rainscough, which was also occupied into the second century (Nevell and Redhead, 1999, 9). While there was probably a continuation of Iron Age culture (OA North 2004), the indigenous population would have been aware of a Roman military presence and possibly produced goods to trade. An isolated hoard of coins and other metal artefacts was recovered from Nangreaves, approximately 10km to the south-east of the study area (Collcutt 2004); the date range from the assemblage covers the period AD 253-293. The Romanisation of the region, on present evidence, seems to be of limited extent and particularly short-lived for rural sites, with many showing little Roman material culture (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 9 and Nevell and Roberts 2005, 117).

3.3.11 **Early Medieval Period (AD c410-1066):** the period following the Roman military occupation saw the inhabitants of the region attempt to continue the Roman way of life, although with the collapse of the economy this became increasingly difficult. Remains that date to this period are rare, and much evidence is based on place names, topographical elements, such as curved churchyards, and surviving stonework, such as cross fragments and architectural detailing in buildings (Newman 1996). The museum at Bury holds a number of stone fragments dating to this period, although the provenance is not always well established. There are also several outlying sites which hint at occupation in the area; a silver Saxon coin from AD 790-6 was found at Whitelow (Tyson 1995); a pit has been dated to 996-1162 Cal AD through radiocarbon assay from near Whitelow cairn (*ibid*); and Anglo-Saxon cross fragments have been recorded in a wall close to Prestwich parish church (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 9). Following the Roman period, the pollen record shows tree pollen increasing, indicating forest regeneration and the partial abandonment of agricultural lands (Tallis and McGuire 1972). This may reflect a decline of population on the land, which, coupled with the loss of the market foci of the forts, may have resulted in a downturn in agricultural productivity.

3.3.12 **Medieval Period (AD 1066 - 1540):** in the years after the Norman Conquest, the Domesday survey of 1086 shows that much of the land in the north was held by Roger de Poitou (Morgan 1978). By the time of Henry II (1154-1189), Holcombe Moor was probably part of the Royal manor of Tottington, held by Roger de Montbegon. The township of Tottington is first mentioned as *Totinton* in 1212 and *Totington* in 1233 (Mills 1986). The name is thought to derive from the Old English personal name *Totta* + *-ingatun*, meaning 'the hamlet (*tun*) belonging to *Totta*'. An alternative explanation of 'Tot' is 'a look-out, or look-out hill' (*op cit*, 46 and 141). The evidence of medieval Tottington is slight; with no surviving medieval remains, and the only documentary references are to a fair in 1295, and to

the manor house in 1296 and 1305 (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 15). In 1176 part of the manorial lands was called 'Holcombe Forest' (which probably included the study area - J Simpson pers comm) was given by Roger de Montbegon III to the monastery of Monk Bretton, near Barnsley in Yorkshire, a gift confirmed in 1236. Henry de Monewden inherited the de Montbegon lands in 1226/7 and, in 1235, sold Tottington to John de Lacy, earl of Lincoln; and the lands became part of the Honour of Clitheroe (Farrer and Brownbill 1912).

3.3.13 In 1346 the Prior of Monk Bretton made a claim against the dowager Queen Isabella, widow of Edward II, for 1500 acres of pasture in Tottington, and the same of wood, which were lands that Henry de Lacy had disseised of a former prior in the time of Edward I (Farrer and Brownbill 1912). In the time of Richard III, Holcombe became annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, but the monks' claim was admitted and they received the *advowson* (right to present a clergyman to a rectory, vicarage or curacy) of Darton, near Monk Bretton as compensation (*ibid*). A valuation taken in 1311 recognised four classes of tenant (in ascending order of status: cottars, customary tenants or villeins, tenants at will, and freeholders) (*ibid*). The settlement pattern of the region in medieval times comprised only a few nucleated settlements, with only Bury and Tottington being of any great size, followed by a scattering of smaller hamlets (including Holcombe) and isolated manorial halls and farmsteads (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 15). The pattern of dispersed settlement and agriculture was formed by the manorial lords assarting the woodlands in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries (*ibid*). Although much of the manor of Tottington was under 'Forest Law', there is evidence of habitation and even open-field cultivation around Tottington as early as 1323-4. There is also a reference to a Magot dil Bleaklow living in the manor, which could possibly be Bleaklow farm on the southern edge of the study area (J Simpson pers comm and Farrer 1901, 15). On the periphery of the study area there is also the farmstead of Hollingrove which has a cruck-framed barn, that may have had a medieval origin, (SMR 9472.1.1, Nevell and Redhead, 1999,16). Medieval tenement farms have been much harder to identify in the region because of their lowly status, with only one excavated example at Meadowcroft Fold, which was investigated by the Bury Archaeology Group in the 1970s (*op cit*, 17).

3.3.14 Throughout the medieval period the economy of the region was based primarily on agriculture, wool production and manufacture, all of which could be traded or sold at nearby markets, such as at Bury (granted a market in 1440 (Hall *et al* 1995, 124)). However, the fourteenth century was a period of extreme hardship, with a downturn in the climate and plagues amongst both the human and animal populations. As a result, many settlements throughout Britain saw a shrinkage in the size of the population accompanied by abandoned dwellings, and in rural areas there was the 'desertion' of some villages. There is some direct evidence of this in Tottington manor, where the ministers' accounts of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1341-2 mention land falling out of cultivation (Farrer MSS/L1/50/36/4). Nevertheless, there was eventually a resurgence in the area with the dominance of sheep rearing and the flourishing of woollen production, which resulted in a general rise of the exports of woollen cloth, which nearly trebled between the 1450s and 1550s (Coleman 1975, 25). Areas such as Hawkshaw Common (on the western fringe of the study area) were important to the sheep rearing economy as they included large tracts of common upland pasture, and associated drove roads/packhorse routes leading from the commons (Nevell and Redhead 1999, 17).

3.3.15 By the start of the medieval period, the pollen record shows that Holcombe Moor area was as heavily wooded as it was originally in the Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (Tallis and McGuire 1972). This is to some extent supported by the documentary evidence which also indicates that the landscape was heavily forested at this time, and that the forest was protected by law for hunting until the early sixteenth century. However, during the medieval period there were clear changes occurring and there was a steady clearance of the forest as demonstrated by the pollen record (Tallis and McGuire 1972). This would indicate that, despite the forest law, there was piecemeal enclosure of the woodlands and the timber was harvested, although much of the area would have remained common land (Farrer and Brownbill 1912). Piecemeal enclosure and 'ridding' from the wastes is evident in Tottington manor from at least 1439-40; for example by Thomas de Blaklowe, and could possibly relate to land at Bleaklow farm on the southern fringe of the study area (Farrer MSS/L1/50/36/4). By at least the early sixteenth century woodland areas were being cleared for settlement, grazing and arable production where suitable. There was formerly the base of a cross, the Whowell Cross, at Holcombe, which is reported to have been in existence as a marker of some form in 1176 (*op cit*, vol 5, 144; Dowsett 1902, 109-29), and existed until 1901, when it was wilfully destroyed; the cross indicates that the area was frequented by the local population.

3.3.16 The earlier 1995 survey discovered recognisable elements of the Holcombe Moor agricultural landscape, including ridge and furrow cultivation, field-systems (Plates 1 and 12) and a wide distribution of historic farmsteads, such as those clustered along the line of Moorbottom Lane to the east of the area. These agricultural features were ultimately in existence in the post-medieval period but may have had their origins in the medieval period.

3.3.17 ***Post-medieval Period (AD 1540 - 1900):*** following the Dissolution of the Monasteries in 1546, the Holt family of Stuble Hall, near Rochdale, acquired much of the Tottington Manor (Farrer and Brownbill 1906, 312-13, 319-22, and 325; Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 143-8; Coupe 1987, 8; Tyson 1989, 1). During the Civil Wars, because of the Royalist persuasions of the Holt Family, their estates were confiscated by Parliament (Coupe 1977, 96). The originally extensive medieval manor of Tottington, then part of Bury Parish, became partially incorporated into the hundreds of Blackburn and Salford. By at least 1663, what remained in the hundred of Salford, was then divided into Tottington Lower and Higher Ends (J Simpson pers comm). With the exception of Bull Hill (in Tottington Higher End), the Training Centre lies within Tottington Lower End. Tottington Higher End ceased to exist in 1898, and was divided between Ramsbottom, Rawtenstall, and Haslingden (Farrer and Brownbill 1906-14, vol 5, 144).

3.3.18 Henry VII's disafforestation order of 1507 removed the Forest Law that had controlled activities and restricted most enclosure/assarting in the part of the manor of Tottington called 'Holcombe Forest' (*see Section 3.3.13*). From this date the enclosure of waste land held as forest in Lancashire was permitted and was much more widespread than before, and the existing landholdings became copyhold tenements. In Rossendale enclosure was thereafter carried out piecemeal through to the eighteenth century (Dowsett 1902, 24-36). Enclosure was still closely controlled in Tottington and the Duchy of Lancaster ordered inquiries to be made on the encroachments into the waste, to find where the Crown had been deprived of revenue; in Tottington the first of these enquiries dates to 1546 (Tupling 1927, 60). Enclosure was probably rare until the resolving of the 'Copyhold Dispute' in the

early seventeenth century, when problems over the legality of enclosure (instigated by James I) were resolved (*ibid*). The manorial tenants in the Honour of Clitheroe (including Tottington) had to pay a composition of twelve years' rent to have their copyholds of 1507 established by an Act of Parliament in 1618, and eventually the copyholders were allowed to divide their pieces of the commons for enclosure from 1620 onwards. The Enclosure in Tottington appears to have been a gradual process instead of a sudden response to an Act of Parliament in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries.

3.3.19 Cartographic sources demonstrate the density and distribution of settlement on Holcombe Moor. For example, the Yates' county map of Lancashire in 1786 (Yates 1786), shows the study area with numerous, singular unnamed farms that can be related to many of the surviving farmsteads in the area (Fig 2). It also illustrates the main route on to the common in the form of Hawkshaw Lane. The slightly later Turnpike Map of 1797 (BAS/ZAL/1339) shows some of the farmsteads named and many of the lanes connecting the farmsteads and the commons within the area. Interestingly, the documented court rolls and rentals portray a slightly different situation with only a few farmsteads, and these were relatively large in extent, and reflect the initial enclosure of the waste land.

3.3.20 Archaeological remains known from this period include the ruins of Stanley Rake Farm (SD 76351 17294) (Plate 2), first shown in the survey of 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29) and the Turnpike Map of 1797, but of a much earlier foundation. It was originally a legal encroachment of allocated common land, given to Lawrence Allens in 1620-21, after the 'Copyhold Dispute' which bordered onto his 'ancient lands' at Holcombe Head Farm (DDHcl 3/103). The period after the end of the dispute corresponded with the great rebuilding in stone of farmsteads that replaced wooden buildings, a process that took place throughout the seventeenth century. The houses of yeoman farmers underwent major changes and this can be seen in the survival of architectural elements, such as mullioned windows, which survive amongst the ruins within the study area. This pattern is mirrored with a similar situation in the region of ruined farmhouses in an upland context within the Piethorne valley (GMAU/UMAU 1996,78). As well as old farmsteads being rebuilt in stone, the new farmsteads, created on land enclosed after the dispute, were also of stone construction.

3.3.21 Aside from the agricultural activity around Holcombe Moor, the area was exploited for its mineral reserves, and there are surviving early proto-industrial remains along the Holcombe Brook. These may be as early as the medieval period, indicated by documentary evidence for medieval iron working in Tottington in the 1530s, by John Leland (Farrer and Brownbill 1906-14, vol 5, 123); however, the physical remains and the documentary sources cannot be reliably correlated. The ascription 'Cinder Hill' seems to have originated from slag heaps from earlier, possibly medieval, smelting, which were still visible in the nineteenth century. Oral history records slag heaps of *scoriae*, or clinker being removed for road building in the nineteenth century (Kerr 1872, 60-1; Dowsett 1901, 86-7). Iron smelting in a rural context from the medieval period onwards is also seen elsewhere in the region. A bloomery site has been identified at the medieval tenement at Meadowcroft Fold, Pilsworth to the south-west of Bury, which had exploited an area of surface deposits of ironstone nodules (SMR 5773.1.0, Nevell and Redhead 1999, 18). Further afield, two iron smelting sites in similar rural contexts have been found in the Castleshaw valley, at Spa Clough and Cudworth Pasture (GMAU/UMAU,

1996, 28). At the latter site the evidence is described as being of 'itinerant, seasonal smelters exploiting the local natural resource and then moving a few hundred yards further on (*op cit*, 45).

3.3.22 The location of these early (and later) industries reflects the use of Holcombe Brook as a power source and as a resource. Consequently, there is a cluster of industrial features associated with the Cinder Hill Factory (Site 50), which was an eighteenth century cotton mill within the study area. These features including the earthwork remains of Pond Bay (Plate 3 (Site 21)), which has a leat running south towards the Cinder Hill Factory. Further remains can also be seen to the north, with several further relict pond bays, and also potential hushings at Holcombe Head (Plate 4).

3.3.23 Many small quarry scoops (eg Sites 2, 17 and 18) were recorded in the earlier 1995 survey (LUAU 1995), for the extraction of drift deposits (clays) and solid rock (shales, sandstones, and gritstones). The small scale of these works, however, means that such features have rarely left any record in the documentary evidence, and cannot be securely dated. The only evidence for coal mining was represented by a single adit mine (Site 56) adjacent to the Red Brook on the Holcombe Moor plateau. The location was very exposed and remote, and there is again no documentary evidence to suggest when this mine may have been worked; however, the decayed condition of the adjacent building would suggest the eighteenth or nineteenth century. During the seventeenth century a decree to tenants of Tottington, referred to the unlawful enclosure of land, and quarrying of coal, slate and other stone, and to peat cutting which indicates that *ad hoc* small scale extraction was occurring (Coupe 1977).

### 3.4 SUMMARISED RESULTS OF THE 1995 SURVEY

3.4.1 Peat generally started forming on the local moors in the late Bronze Age, though in some places it has been accumulating since the Neolithic (Barnes and Bain 1985, 12-13). As a consequence, most prehistoric remains have been buried under a considerable depth of peat and could only be identified where the peat was eroding. Visible erosion was found on the summit of Bull Hill, where flint scatters from various periods have been revealed. The effects of erosion caused by visitors to the Pilgrims' Cross has also exposed the probable cairn at this location, which is about 10m in diameter, and probably of Bronze Age date.

3.4.2 In the Holcombe Brook valley the field survey revealed a landscape that reflected the economic necessities of the area over the last few centuries (Fig 3). Although it was largely a pastoral landscape by 1842 (Tithe (LRO/DRM 1/98)), the field survey revealed that much of the valley floor and its lower slopes had been cultivated prior to that time. Ridge and furrow was evident up to a height of c 320m AOD, and was found on slopes that are now considered far too steep, and the soil too thin and poor, for arable agriculture. However, the number of deserted farm sites extending up the valley demonstrated that it had supported a population of some size, and oats could be grown in some situations (Tallis and McGuire 1972).

3.4.3 Although some fields showed traces of a sinusoidal curve, typical of earlier (medieval) cultivation, the majority were both straight and narrow, rarely exceeding 2.5m between ridges, and indicated that post-medieval cultivation was represented. This was further confirmed by the close relationship between the ridge and furrow

and the existing or recent field boundaries, indicating that the ridge and furrow dated from after the enclosure of the valley.

3.4.4 Some of the field boundaries recorded in the Holcombe Brook valley could potentially date from the early sixteenth century, but are more likely to date after the resolution of the 'Copyhold Dispute' from the 1620s onwards (*see Section 3.3.19*). Enclosure in Tottington appears to have been a gradual process instead of a sudden response to an Act of Parliament in the late eighteenth or early nineteenth centuries, as such it was not documented. By the time of the 1842 Tithe map (LRO/DRM 1/98) the majority of fields were under pasture, giving a period of only 220 years during which the majority of the ridge and furrow was probably formed; the ridges themselves attest to their short use. Most were very low, few over 0.2m in height, and demonstrated that they did not have long to form and build up height. Given the marginal nature of the landscape it is possible that this ridge and furrow reflected a short lived episode of cultivation, possibly during the period of the Napoleonic wars, when there was for a short-lived demand for arable foods, prompting the cultivation of many pasture lands from across the country (Taylor 1983).

## 4. RESULTS OF THE DESK-BASED STUDY

### 4.1 INTRODUCTION

Further in-depth analysis of pertinent sources was conducted as part of the boundary survey in order to augment work undertaken as part of the previous assessment (LUAU 1995). This was intended to provide a more detailed history of the farmsteads, and the associated fields systems. It has therefore been possible to attempt to compile a documentary regression for every farmstead within the study area (Section 4.3).

### 4.2 PRIMARY SOURCES

4.2.1 *Court rolls of the honor of Clitheroe, in the county of Lancaster, the manor of Tottington (Vol 3) - 1504 to 1567 (translated by Farrer 1913) - Including a calendar of the halmothes of the manor of Tottington 1504, and 1507 to 1567*: the court rolls for the honor of Clitheroe (at LRO), which includes the present study area, are recorded in latin from 1376 until 1732. It was not possible to decipher any of the early references during this project; however, the halmothes of the manor of Tottington for 1504 and 1507-1567 have been transcribed into English, and were thus consulted (Farrer 1913). The earliest evidence for four of the farmsteads within the study area are from this source: 'Hollyngreve' in 1517-18, 'Withyns' in 1522, 'Holcome Hey' in 1539 and 'Hylez' in 1550.

4.2.2 *Lancashire Special Commissions - May 27th 1609 (Farrer MSS/L1/50/38/1)*: After the disafforestation of the 'Holcombe Forest' part of Tottington manor from 1507, there was increased agricultural encroachment onto the commons (see Section 3.3.19). A special commission was started in 1609 by James I as part of the 'Copyhold Dispute' to raise revenue by surveying the encroachment of piecemeal enclosure on what was the royal forest (Farrer 1913). The commission was "to survey the great wastes and commons within the manor of Tottington, what quantity of the same may be improved (leaving sufficient common for the commoners there), and to find out what lands, tenements, &c. are encroached, concealed or withholden from the King within the said manor" (Farrer 1913). The commission assessed the land that had been encroached and was capable of improvement at the time, including on *Holcombe More*, *Ye Holes More* (Hoyles), *Rydge comon* (Ridge) and *Hawkshaw Lane comon*. This came to 500 acres out of 3000 acres of common in Tottington Manor. Examples of land pertinent to our study include a common called *Rydges* where five acres had been encroached from the house of Thomas Bridge. This potentially shows the ongoing nature of encroachment south-eastward onto this small surviving fragment of common. There was also ten acres upon the *hoyles more* which lay westward of *Hollingreave yate*, and would appear to correspond to the land of the current farmstead of Higher Spenleach. This would imply that there had been recent encroachment on Hoyles Moor to fill the gap between the garth enclosures of Hollingreave and Bleaklow farmsteads. Both of these farmsteads were probably of medieval date with an area of common land running between them and down onto lower ground. The document has named areas of enclosed land at what was probably to become Higher Spenleach and Higher Ridge farmsteads, although it does not state whether the farmsteads were in

existence at this time. Hollingreave (Hollingrove) farmstead is mentioned and is probably one of the medieval farmsteads on the southern side of the study area (along with Bleaklow and Croichlow, *see Section 3.3.14*).

4.2.3 ***Court rolls of the honor of Clitheroe, in the county of Lancaster, the manor of Tottington (LRO/DDHcl 3/):*** these court rolls for the honor of Clitheroe includes the present study area, are recorded in latin from 1376 until 1723 and are a continuation of the rolls recorded in *Section 4.2.1*. Some of the rolls for the 1620s and earlier have been translated by John Simpson and include references to land allotment within and around the study area. An important early reference is one to the origins of Cinder Hill farm: At Easter 1578, *Robert Hollte of Holcomehey leased to Henry Nuttoe [Nuttall] for 21 years one close of land called 'synderhill' [2 acres], being a parcel of the land of the said Robert Hollte in Holcomehey.* (DDHcl 3/60). In Easter 1590, Robert Holt granted a new lease to Henry Nuttall for three lives. This time the property was described as *one messuage, other buildings and 2 acres, a parcel of Holcomehey called Synderhilles* (DDHcl 3/72). It seems therefore, that Cinder Hill farm was built between 1578 and 1590. Another early court roll entry from 1574 mentions '*John Holte of Hollingreave granted several closes, a parcel of Hollingreave, which were called the lowest field, the 'Spennelache', the hill and [illegible] amounting to 12 acres, to Robert Radcliffe as a feoffee [trustee]*' (DDHcl 3/57). This implies that some land had already been encroached as part of Spenleach by this date. The 1620s court rolls includes: *John Warberton of Holcomhey enclosed 5ac 2r 6f of common called Hauckshay (Hawkshaw Lane Common) adjoining his inlands, John Holt of Hollingreave enclosed 4ac 2r 32f from Hoyles more, Jeremy Aynsworth of Blacklowe (Bleaklow) enclosed 4ac 2r from Hauckshay and 5ac 2r 3f from Hoyles More.* These farmers were increasing their landholdings by enclosing common on their immediate boundaries. Possibly the most important section mentions *Lawrence Allens who enclosed 12a 2r in the head of Hauckshay* which, by its description, probably relates to enclosure at Stanley Rake farm.

4.2.4 ***Memoranda concerning enclosures on Holcombe Moore and Dearden Moor - c1622 (LRO/DDX/118/139/2; LRO/DDX/118/139/2):*** there are two surviving surveyor's notebooks for Tottington from around 1622-23, and were both probably by the same person. The first one written by a Mr [Robert] Hey was concerned with land in Tottington, to the north of the present study area (DDX/187/53). The second document was concerned with surveying a new enclosure, the recording of ancient copyhold land for rent, and the surveying out of causeways between farmsteads, located around and upon Holcombe and Dearden Moors (DDX/118/139/2). It seems that very little of the land mentioned was within the study area, and no known farmsteads were mentioned within them.

4.2.5 ***Commonwealth Parliamentary Decree, Proposed Separation of Holcombe Parish - November 11th 1658 (Dowsett 1902, 51; Shaw 1896):*** this particular decree has been transcribed and concerns the proposal by parliament to separate the chapelry of Holcombe off from Bury parish. The decree was implemented but was later made void when Charles II came to the throne. It lists the landowners (copyhold tenants) and farmsteads within the parish and some of these can be attested to the study area. They include further mentions for the five farmsteads referred to previously in the court rolls (*Section 4.2.2*), with '*Henry Holt of Hollingreave*', '*James Knowles of Withens*', '*Richard Low of Holcombe-hay*', '*Thomas Ainsworth of Ridge*' and '*John Ainsworth of Hoyles*'. Two additional farmsteads were also mentioned (in name) for

the first time at this date, they are '*Wm Hart (Holt) of Holcombe-head*', and '*Henry Bridge of Spendleach*'. The most important part of this document is the recording of both Holcombe Hey and Holcombe Head farms, which would indicate that by 1658 the large early farmstead of Holcombe Hey, whilst still encroaching land off the commons, had been split with Holcombe Head coming into existence.

4.2.6 ***Tottington Court Rolls, Index of Surrenders - Michaelmas 1660 to Easter 1836 (LRO/DDHcl/1/20)***: these documents list the changes in ownership of the farmsteads within the study area over time; they record the changes in copyhold tenants, who had manorial obligations from 1660 onwards. There are numerous mentions of landowners and often the first evidence of certain named farmsteads within the study area. Farmsteads already recorded, but also mentioned here, include *Holcombe Hey*, *Holcombe Head*, *Hollingreave*, *Withins*, *Hoyle's and Cinder Hill*. Three further farmsteads are referred to; two of these were unnamed in the 1609 Special Commission (Section 4.2.2) (namely *Ridge* and *Spenleach*) and one mentioned but unnamed in the earlier court rolls (*Stanley Rake* (Section 4.2.3)) was first mentioned by name in 1677, and then subsequently in 1682 and 1680. Newly named farmsteads include *Lark Hill* (c1680), *Nook* (1690), *Great Ash* (Higher Ash - 1700), *Lower Withins* (1740), *Clarks* (1744), *Low Ridge* (Lower Ridge - 1745), *Old Meadows* (1772) and *Simons* (1799). One of the farmsteads within the study area, that of *Cinder Hill*, has been subject to further in-depth investigation (Tyson 1989). The key element in these documents is in demonstrating the continuing pattern of, and encroachment onto, more marginal parts of the common over time, and also the division of farmsteads into smaller units. For example, land was being encroached upon Ridge Common by 1609 (Section 4.2.2), for a farmstead that was called Ridge in 1677; however, by 1745 the farmstead had been split into Higher and Lower Ridge (Plate 5). Likewise, Withins farmstead was first attested from 1522 (Section 4.2.1) but had been split with Lower Withins coming into existence by 1740.

4.2.7 ***Tottington Rental - 1662 (LRO/DDX/118/127/6 and Farrer 1913, 443-5)***: this document titled '*Tottington Rentall Anno Domini 1662, Comons Incroachments New Improvements; Anchest Rent and Alden Rent*' names a list of people who paid manorial rents within Tottington at this date. Tantalisingly, it implies that it records who paid rent for ancient land and different rent for land that has been encroached from the commons. The version recorded by Farrer has the rents listed in two columns, one giving the ancient rent and the other giving the new rent for land taken from the common after the settlement of the 'Copyhold Dispute'. The rental provides evidence of family names and some farmsteads, and includes *William Low for part of Hollingreave*, *Alexander Stones de Hollingreave*, *the heirs of Ralph Bridge de Nook*, *John Warburton of Holcombe Senior*, *William Low for Holcombe*, *Jeremy Ainsworth ... part of Hillingreave new rent in all* (must be encroached land), *Henry Bridge de Spendleach*, *William Holt* (he owned Holcombe Head in 1658), and *Thos. Warburton de Little Holcome* (this is outside of the study area). The only newly named farmstead is that of Nook, which is otherwise shown in the Index of Surrenders in 1690 almost thirty years later (Section 4.2.4).

4.2.8 ***The County Palatine of Lancaster map - 1786 (Yates 1786, repr 1982)***: this is the first surviving cartographic evidence of the study area (Fig 2). Being a county map, the area and its surroundings are very generalised; however, some pertinent detail can be gleaned. The area is overlain by the name of the royal manor of Tottington and the uplands of Holcombe Hill were defined with the curving boundary garth of Holcombe Head farm seen at the northern end of the study area. A path runs down

off the commons adjacent to Stanley Rake farm (un-named) and joins up with both Hawkshaw Common (un-named) and a lane adjacent to Holcombe Brook, which is named on the map. None of the farmsteads/houses within the study area are named, but there is a general distribution of them across the area which can loosely be assigned to farmsteads shown on later mapping. Farms that can potentially be attributed include Holcombe Head, Cinder Hill, Stanley Rake, Lark Hill, Further Meadows, Holcombe Hey, Higher Ash, Higher House, Old Hoyles, Spenleach, Hollin Grove, Higher Ridge, Simons, Clerks Tenement, Taylor's Farm, Nook and Dandy Hall.

4.2.9 **Printed survey of the township of Tottington Lower End - 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29 (parcel 26)):** the survey is entitled: *A New and Actual Survey of the Township of Tottington Lower End, in the parish of Bury and County of Lancaster taken in the year 1794 by Robert Smith, John Kay, and John [MS correction James] Brandwood, wherein is shewn the yearly value of every Farm, Building, Cottage, and Field, together with the owners and occupiers names, to which is added an Appendix shewing at one view the total value of every estate, printed in the year 1795 [no place given] [92pp]*. The survey unfortunately does not have an extant surviving map with it; however, the tithe apportionment and map of 1842 (Section 4.2.10, Fig 5) can be used as a basis for regressing the fields (and their boundaries) back to 1794. In parts, the survey is in accordance with the later Tithe map, showing that many fields were under the same ownership/farmstead between these two dates. Farmsteads that have been regressed to this date by field include: *Taylor's Tenement, Higher Ridge, Hamlet's Tenement, Nook, Sinder [sic] Hill, Holcombe Head, Stanley Rake, Holcombe Hey (Lawr Brandwood), Holcombe Hey, Parks, Withins, Lower Ash, Higher Ash, Higher House, New Hoyle's, Old Hoyle's, Old Meadows, Simon's, Hollingreave and Spenleach*. Parts of Holcombe Hey, Lark Hill and Meadows farmsteads could not be regressed back to this document. However, these farmsteads have been documented prior to this date, and their absence from this survey means that they cannot be identified without the attendant mapping. For the most part, the landholdings of each farmstead shown on the later Tithe mapping (Fig 5), hold true for the 1794 survey. Holcombe Head, Hollingreave, Sinder Hill and Simon's remain static throughout this period in both landholding and name. In addition, both Old Hoyles/New Hoyles and Higher Ridge/Lower Ridge farms had been split into smaller landholdings by 1794 (Plate 5). Some landholdings, namely Nook, Holcombe Hey, and Withins, had two different landowners, but were essentially the same farmstead. Nook had reverted back to one landholding by 1842, whilst Holcombe Hey had been split into Holcombe Hey and Stone Rooks and Withins farmstead had by 1842 been split into Higher and Lower Withins. Three farmstead landholdings, Old Meadows, Taylor's Tenement and Hamlet's tenement on the survey are renamed as Knows, Bank Tops and Harry Green by 1842, but the farms shown on the OS first edition mapping (1898) have the earlier farm names. The farmsteads of Spenleach and Clerk's Tenement were single landholdings in 1794 but by 1842 had been split into Higher and Lower Spenleach and Clerk's tenement and Hey House respectively. What can be gleaned from this document is the relatively static nature of field names (but not necessarily field boundaries) and the farmsteads between it and the later Tithe map. While there was evidently an ongoing pattern of splitting up of farmsteads into smaller units, over time, it would appear that by 1794 all of the common land within the lower lying areas of the study area (Figs 4 and 5) had been encroached upon.

4.2.10 ***An Assessment upon the Landowners and Laypayers in Tottington lower end ... of three pence in the pound, being money paid towards the repairing of Bury [Church] and Holcom [sic] Chapel ... - 7th March 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3):*** the document names the estates within the study area at this date: *Hay House, Bank Top, Clarks, Taylors, Hamlets, Nook* (divided between two people), *Holcomehead, Sinderhill, Stanley Rake, Holcomehey* (divided between two people), *Old Meadows, Higher ridge, Lower Ridge, Simons, Hollingrove* (divided between two people), *Spendleach, Brick Barn* (Brick Kiln?), *Hoyle, Old Hoyle, Ash (Higher Ash), and Withins* (divided between two people). Again, as with the 1794 survey (Section 4.2.7), some farmsteads are shown under one name but have two people owning landholdings within them. In many cases these landholdings were subsequently split into different farmsteads, or reverted back to a single landholding, or were single houses/tenements, with no landholdings, that were built within a larger farmstead.

4.2.11 ***Edenfield to Bolton turnpike map - 1797 (BAS/ZAL/1339):*** this is the first detailed map of the study area; however, unfortunately it only shows field boundaries on the line of the proposed turnpikes, so across the majority of the study area the boundaries are not depicted. The map shows topographic detail, much in the same way as Yates' map (Section 4.2.8); it shows the uplands of Holcome Hill, and the curving garth boundary at the head of the valley at Holcombe Head. The paths and lanes of the study area are picked out, with the path rising over the moors at Stanley Rake and the green lanes running between the major early farmsteads of Holcombe Hey Fold, Holcombe Head, Simon's and Hollingrove. The area is also bounded on the western edge by Hawkshaw Lane. The farmsteads/houses are not always depicted; however, it does show *Stanley Rake House, House Barn/Greenhalghed* (Lark Hill), *Further Barn* (Further Meadows), *Cynderhill, Nook, Taylors, Hamlets, Holcomehead, Ridge, Holcom Hey Fold, Old Meadows, Clerks, Branchwood, Stone Rooks, Hollingrove, Simons, New Hoyle, Spenleach and Brick Kiln.*

4.2.12 ***Tithe Award and Apportionment, Tottington Lower End - 1842 (LRO/DRM 1/98 [Negs 1584 and 1725]):*** the map and apportionment were used as the basis for the regression of farmsteads back into the earlier periods. It was found that for fields (and potentially their boundaries) this could only be taken as far back as the survey of 1794 (Section 4.2.9) where detailed records of field names, along with farmsteads and owners, were kept. On the other hand, the names of some farmsteads could be attested from much earlier periods. The names of fields within farmsteads were for the most part unchanged between 1794 and the tithe map, and therefore the vast majority of fields could be regressed back to 1794. The farmsteads shown on the tithe map (Fig 5) had been subject to piecemeal subdivision and re-naming between 1794 and 1842, a process which had evidently been ongoing since the seventeenth century (Fig 5), where large farmstead units had been created from early farmsteads that had encroached upon the commons. The tithe map (Figs 6 and 7) provided the first tangible evidence of field boundaries depicted for the study area. The process of sub-division of farmsteads, seen during this period, can be seen as a landholding exercise rather than any encroachment or re-orientation of field boundaries. The morphology of boundaries shown on the tithe map displays the pattern of boundary construction within the study area to that date, with boundaries following natural topography, garths surrounding some

(early) farms, irregular field boundaries and obvious late straight-lined boundaries that potentially relate to later encroachments upon the commons.

4.2.13 ***Ordnance Survey, 1st edition - 1850 and Ordnance Survey (not illustrated), 1st edition revised - 1898:*** the boundaries shown upon the these two maps (Fig 9) are very similar, and therefore the better reproduced map – the 1898 revision, has been used as the basis for the regression. Both maps also show little difference from the Tithe Map of roughly the same time (Fig 8). There was no new evidence of changes in the extent of the farmstead holdings, subsequent to the tithe map, however, it is evident that the only a very limited number of field boundaries were created or removed between 1842 and 1898. This emphasises the relatively static nature of the landscape by this time.

4.2.14 ***Ordnance Survey, 2nd edition - 1910:*** the boundaries shown upon this map also reflect the relatively static nature of the landscape into the early twentieth century. Some stone-walled field boundaries were constructed between 1898 and 1912 (Fig 12), and are located in the upland areas at the head of the study area, with examples located to the north of Holcombe Head Farm, to the south of Nook Farm and above Further Meadows Farm. It is possible that the head garth around the edge of the open moorland was rationalised into a stone-walled boundary at this time, as the field survey (*Section 5*) clearly shows walls overlying earlier earthen bank field boundaries in some locations.

4.2.15 It was not until around the time of the First World War that the study area was given over to be a rifle range, and therefore the mapping shows much the same distribution of farmsteads as in the nineteenth century. One difference, however, is that during the intervening period, Higher Spenleach, Stanley Rake, Higher Withins and Gibraltar farmsteads/houses had been demolished or had become ruinous (Plate 6). This, along with the construction of some stone-walled boundaries, may have been a symptom of the rationalisation of farming practices at some time prior to the establishment of the rifle range.

4.2.16 ***Ordnance Survey, 3rd edition - 1930:*** this is the first mapping after the establishment of the rifle range. The rifle range, with its firing positions, machine gun emplacements, targets and range house were positioned within a discrete area on the central western edge of the study area. These installations, which although they were altered over time, have remained limited to this particular area through to the present (Fig 12). Those field boundaries that were immediately adjacent or beneath the installations had been removed by this period, but the remaining landscape continued to be farmed (Plate 7). The southernmost building at Cinder Hill and the cottages at Bottoms, along with Further Meadows, Stone Rooks, Old Meadows and Old Hoyles farms, had been destroyed as part of the establishment of the rifle range. One small farmstead/tenement, however, was created during the interim period on the eastern side of the study area at West Mont.

4.2.17 ***Ordnance Survey, 1:10,000 sheet SD 71 NE - 1982:*** this mapping (Fig 11) shows the distribution of farmsteads at the time, the only change being the demolition of the original southern range of buildings at Holcombe Head farmstead (the northern range is extant). The mapping shows that as late as 1982 many of the field boundaries adjacent to the military installations were still in existence and that nearly all of the farmsteads that survived the establishment of the training area were still extant, indicating that much of the study area was either still farmed or had been fossilised.

4.2.18 **Current Survival - 2005:** the fieldwork carried out for the boundary survey revealed that the vast majority of field boundaries, although mostly denuded, were still in existence. They were largely fossilised and had not been maintained for a considerable period. Only boundaries immediately adjacent to the military installations and the range house compound have been completely destroyed (Fig 10). More worryingly, since 1982 eleven further farmsteads/houses were demolished in one phase by the MOD, including Holcombe Head (north range), Cinder Hill, Lower Spenleach, Higher Ridge, Middle Ridge, Lower Ridge, Clarke's Tenement, West Mont, Taylor's Farm, Hamlets and Nook.

### 4.3 SOURCE EVIDENCE FOR INDIVIDUAL FARMSTEADS/HOUSES

#### 4.3.1 *Holcombe Head*

Split from Holcombe Hey Farm pre-1658  
 'Wm Hart (Holt) of Holcombe-head' 1658 (Dowsett 1902)  
 'Holcome Head' Index of Surrenders 1681 (LRO/DDHcl 3/)  
 Two un-named buildings on Yates 1786 map  
 'Holcome Head' Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)  
 'Holcomehead' Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)  
 'Holcomehead' Turnpike map 1797 - single large building (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 'Holcombe Head' Tithe Map 1842 - two buildings  
 'Holcombe Head' OS 1st 1850 - two buildings  
 'Holcombe Head' OS 1st rev 1898 - two buildings  
 'Holcombe Head' OS 2nd 1910 - two buildings  
 'Holcombe Head' OS 1930 - two buildings  
 'Holcombe Head' OS digital 1970/80s - one building (north only)  
 Farm demolished 1970/80s

#### 4.3.2 *Cinder Hill*

Split from Holcombe Hey Farm between 1578 and 1590  
 'Robert Hollte of Holcomehey leased to Henry Nuttoe [Nuttall] for 21 years one close of land called 'synderhill' Court Rolls 1578 (DDHcl 3/60)  
 Robert Holt granted a new lease to Henry Nuttall for one messuage, other buildings and 2 acres which was a parcel of Holcomehey called 'Synderhilles' Court Rolls 1590 (DDHcl 3/72)  
 A tenement here in 1688, Thomas Ainsworth is sub-tenant (LRO DDHcl 3/202, in Tyson 1989)  
 'Sinderhills' Index of Surrenders 1695 (LRO/DDHcl 3)  
 One un-named building on Yates 1786 map  
 'Sinder Hill' Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)

'Sinder Hill' Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)  
 'Cynderhill' Turnpike map 1797 - single building (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 'Cinder Hill' Tithe Map 1842 - two buildings and pond  
 'Cinder Hill' OS 1st 1850 - two buildings and pond  
 'Cinder Hill' OS 1st rev 1898 - two buildings and pond  
 'Cinder Hill' OS 2nd 1910 - two buildings and pond  
 'Cinder Hill' OS 1930 - one building (north only)  
 South building demolished by 1930, main farm demolished by 1970/80s  
 Demolished by OS digital 1970/80s

#### 4.3.3 *Stanley Rake*

Possibly encroached from common in 1600s as part of Holcombe Hey?

'Lawrence Allens: 12ac 2r in the head of Hauckshay (Hawkshaw Common) being bounded and set forth as follows: viz on the east side unto the ancient lands of the said Lawrence (Holcombe Head?), on the south side unto the new inclosed lands of John Warburton (Holcombe Hey), and on the west side as the same is mered between John Greenhalgh, esq, his part of common there and the said Lawrence his part and on the north side to the foot of Stanley Rake.' 1620 (DDHcl 3/103)

Index of Surrenders c1680 (LRO/DDHcl 3/; J Ali *pers comm*)

Possibly shown on Yates 1786 map

'Stanley Rake' Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)  
 'Stanley Rake' Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)  
 'Stanley Rake House' Turnpike Map 1797 - single building (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 'Stanley Rake' Tithe Map 1842 - single building  
 'Stanley Rake' OS 1st 1850 - single building  
 'Stanley Rake' OS 1st rev 1898 - single building  
 'Stanley Rake' OS 2nd 1910 - ruined building  
 'Stanley Rake' OS 1930 - ruined building  
 Ruinous by 1910, remains were demolished 1970s/1980s  
 Un-named OS 1:10,000 1970/80s - ruined building

#### 4.3.4 *Lark Hill*

Possibly encroached from common in 1600s as part of Holcombe Hey

As part of Holcombe Hey Index of Surrenders c1680 (LRO/DDHcl 3/, J Ali *pers comm*)

Shown as an un-named building on Yates 1786 map

'Lark Hill' Survey 1794 - occupied by James Greenlaugh (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)

‘Greenhalghed’ Turnpike Map 1797 - farm building also barn (to north) called ‘Rake Barn’ (BAS/ZAL/1339)

‘Lark Hill’ Tithe Map 1842 - farm building and barn

‘Lark Hill’ OS 1st 1850 - farm building and barn

‘Lark Hill’ OS 1st rev 1898 - farm building and barn

‘Lark Hill’ OS 2nd 1910 - farm building and barn

‘Lark Hill’ OS 1930 - farm building and barn

Ruinous post 1970s

‘Lark Hill’ OS digital 1970/80s - farm building roofed, barn ruinous

#### 4.3.5 **Further Meadows**

Sub-divided from Holcombe Hey at some point?

Shown as an un-named building on Yates 1786 map

‘Branch (rood?)’ Turnpike Map 1797 - single building (BAS/ZAL/1339)

‘Further Meadows’ Tithe Map 1842 - single building

‘Further Meadows’ OS 1st 1850 – single building

‘Further Meadows’ OS 1st rev 1898 - single building

‘Further Meadows’ OS 2nd 1910 - single building

Demolished between 1910-1930 - replaced by range targets

#### 4.3.6 **Holcombe Hey**

Original farmstead assart at the head of the valley pre-1539, and was sub-divided into several later farmsteads

‘Holcome Hey’ Court Rolls 1539 (Farrer 1913)

‘three messuages, other buildings and 112 acres of land called Holcome Heighe’ Court Rolls 1575 (DDHcl 3/58)

‘Robert Hollte of Holcomehey’ Court Rolls 1578 (DDHcl 3/60)

‘13th November 1620 John Warberton of Holcomhey: 5ac 2r 6f of the common called Hawckshay adjoining the inlands of the said John Warberton’ 1620 (DDHcl 3/103)

‘Richard Low of Holcombe-hay’ 1658 (Dowsett 1902)

‘Holcome Hey’ Index of Surrenders 1660 (LRO/DDHcl 3/)

‘Holcome Hey’ Rental 1662 (LRO/DDX/118/127/6)

Un-named buildings on Yates 1786 map

‘Holcome Hey’ Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)

‘Holcomehey’ is divided into two landholdings, one would become Stone Rooks by 1842) Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)

‘Holcombe Hey Fold’ Turnpike Map 1797 - range of four buildings (BAS/ZAL/1339)

‘Holcombe Hey’ Tithe Map 1842 - range of seven farm buildings

‘Holcombe Hey Fold’ OS 1st 1850 - range of six farm buildings

‘Holcombe Hey Fold’ OS 1st rev 1898 - range of six farm buildings

‘Holcombe Hey Farm’ OS 2nd 1910 - range of six farm buildings

‘Holcombe Hey Farm’ OS 1930 - range of six farm buildings

‘Holcombe Hey Fold’ OS digital 1970/80s - range of six farm buildings (one demolished, one new one)

Currently extant, outside MOD land

#### 4.3.7 **Stone Rooks**

Original farm sub-divided from Holcombe Hey eighteenth century

‘Judge House’ c 1720 - it was latterly named after a field called stone rooks (J Ali *pers comm*)

Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)

‘Holcomehey’ was divided into two farmsteads of which one became known as Stone Rooks by 1797 (BAS/ZAL/1339).

‘Stone Rooks’ Turnpike Map 1797 - single building (BAS/ZAL/1339)

‘Stone Rooks’ Tithe Map 1842 - single building

‘Stone Rooks’ OS 1st 1850 - single building

‘Stone Rooks’ OS 1st rev 1898 - single building

‘Stone Rooks’ OS 2nd 1910 - single building

Demolished between 1910-1930 - replaced by road to range targets

#### 4.3.8 **Parks**

Original farm sub-divided from Holcombe Hey or Withins pre 1794

Not shown on Yates 1786 map

‘Parks’ - Survey 1794, and was named after a field (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)

Not shown on Turnpike Map 1797 (BAS/ZAL/1339)

Un-named building on Tithe Map 1842 - single building

‘Parks’ OS 1st 1850 - single building

‘Parks’ OS 1st rev 1898 - single building

‘Parks Farm’ OS 2nd 1910 - single building

‘Parks Farm’ OS 1930 - single building

‘Parks Farm’ OS digital 1970/80s - single building

Currently extant, outside MOD land

#### 4.3.9 *Higher Withins*

Originally encroached from Hawkshaw Common/Hoyles Moor early sixteenth century either as part of Holcombe Hey or independently?

‘Withyns’ - Court Rolls 1522 (Farrer 1913)

‘James Knowles of Withens’ 1658 (Dowsett 1902)

‘Withens’ - Index of Surrenders 1669 (LRO/DDHCl 3/)

Split from Lower Withins - *pre 1740* (LRO/DDHCl 3/)

Not shown on Yates 1786 map

‘Withins’ - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)

‘Withins’ is divided into two farmsteads - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)

Not shown Turnpike Map 1797 (BAS/ZAL/1339)

‘Higher Withins’ - Tithe Map 1842 - single building

‘Higher Withins’ OS 1st 1850 - single building

‘Higher Withins’ OS 1st rev 1898 - single building

Demolished between 1898-1910 (OS 2nd edition (1910))

#### 4.3.10 *Lower Withins*

Originally split from Withins pre 1740

‘Lower Withins’ - Index of Surrenders 1740 (LRO/DDHCl 3/)

‘Withins’ - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)

‘Withins’ was divided into two farmsteads - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)

Not shown on Yates 1786 map

Not shown on Turnpike Map 1797 (BAS/ZAL/1339)

‘Lower Withins’ - Tithe Map 1842 - two buildings

‘Lower Withins’ OS 1st 1850 - two buildings

‘Lower Withins’ OS 1st rev 1898 - two buildings

‘Withins Farm’ OS 2nd 1910 - two buildings (rebuilt, different pattern)

‘Withins Farm’ OS 1930 - two buildings

‘Withins Farm’ OS digital 1970/80s - two buildings

Rebuilt between 1898-1910

Currently extant, outside MOD land

#### 4.3.11 *Old Meadows*

Possibly originally sub-divided from either Holcombe Hey Fold or Withins - seventeenth to eighteenth centuries?

- ‘Old Meadows’ - Index of Surrenders 1772 (LRO/DDHcl 3/)
- ‘Old Meadows’ - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)
- ‘Old Meadows’ - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)
- ‘Old Meadows’ - Turnpike Map 1797 - single building (BAS/ZAL/1339)
- ‘Old Meadows’ - Tithe Map 1842 - single building (the land is called ‘Knows’)
- ‘Old Meadows’ OS 1st 1850 - single building
- ‘Old Meadows’ OS 1st rev 1898 - single building
- ‘Old Meadows’ OS 2nd 1910 - single building
- Demolished between 1910-1930 - replaced by range targets

#### 4.3.12 *Higher Ash*

Originally encroached upon Hawkshaw Common/Hoyles Moor, possibly as Withins then sub-divided subsequently - Seventeenth to eighteenth centuries? Later sub-divided again into Higher and Lower Ash eighteenth century?

- ‘Great Ash’ - Index of Surrenders 1700 (LRO/DDHcl 3/)
- Un-named building on Yates 1786 map
- ‘Ash’ - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)
- ‘Ash’ - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)
- Not shown on Turnpike Map 1797 (BAS/ZAL/1339)
- ‘Higher Ash’ - Tithe Map 1842 - two buildings
- ‘Higher Ash’ OS 1st 1850 - three buildings
- ‘Higher Ash’ OS 1st rev 1898 - three buildings
- ‘Higher Ash Farm’ OS 2nd 1910 - two buildings
- ‘Higher Ash Farm’ OS 1930 - two buildings
- ‘Higher Ash Farm’ OS digital 1970/80s - two buildings
- Currently extant, outside MOD land

#### 4.3.13 *Higher House*

Originally encroached upon Hawkshaw Common/Hoyles Moor, possibly a subdivision of Withins? – seventeenth to eighteenth centuries?

- Un-named building on Yates 1786 map
- ‘Higher House’ - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)
- ‘Higher House’ - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)

'Higher House' - Turnpike Map 1797 (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 'Higher House' - Tithe Map 1842 - three buildings  
 'Higher House' OS 1st 1850 - one building  
 'Higher House' OS 1st rev 1898 - one building  
 'Higher House' OS 2nd 1910 - one building  
 'Higher House' OS 1930 - one building  
 'Higher House Farm' OS digital 1970/80s - one building  
 Currently extant outside MOD land

#### 4.3.14 *Old Hoyles*

Originally encroached from Hoyles Moor in the sixteenth century? and is an early farmstead constructed definitely by 1583. It was sub-divided into Old and New Hoyles, post 1730? (J Ali pers comm)

'Hylez' - Court Rolls 1550 (Farrer 1913)  
 'William Brige [Bridge] of Hoiles fined 2d' - Court Rolls 1583 (LRO/DDHcl 3/66)  
 'John Ainsworth of Hoyles' 1658 (Dowsett 1902)  
 'Hoyles' - Index of Surrenders 1675 (LRO/DDHcl 3/)  
 Un-named building on Yates 1786 map  
 'Old Hoyles' - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)  
 'Hoyls and Old Hoyls' - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)  
 Not shown - Turnpike Map 1797 (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 'Old Hoyles' - Tithe Map 1842 - one building  
 'Old Hoyles' OS 1st 1850 - one building  
 'Old Hoyles' OS 1st rev 1898 - one building  
 'Old Hoyles' OS 2nd 1910 - one building  
 Demolished between 1910-1930

#### 4.3.15 *New Hoyles*

Sub-divided from Old Hoyles post 1730? (J. Ali pers comm) or alternatively encroached upon Hoyles Moor around the same time?

'Hoyles' - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)  
 'Hoyls and Old Hoyls' - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)  
 'New Hoyles' - Turnpike Map 1797 - one building (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 'New Hoyles' - Tithe Map 1842 - one building  
 'New Hoyles' OS 1st 1850 - one building  
 'New Hoyles' OS 1st rev 1898 - one building

‘New Hoyles’ OS 2nd 1910 - one building  
 ‘New Hoyles’ OS 1930 - one building  
 ‘New Hoyles’ OS digital 1970/80s - two buildings  
 Currently Extant, outside MOD land

#### 4.3.16 *Higher Spenleach*

Early encroachment onto Hoyles Moor possibly around 1600. It was sub-divided into Higher and Lower Spenleach around 1794

‘John Holte of Hollingreave granted several closes, a parcel of Hollingreave, which were called the lowest field, the ‘Spennelache’, the hill and [illegible] amounting to 12 acres, to Robert Radcliffe as a feoffee [trustee]’ - Court Rolls 1574 (DDHcl 3/57)

‘Also ten acres upon the hoyles more begininge at the Hollingreave yate leading westward unto a marlepit the hedge of Jo. Aynsworths land and southward unto the end of the comon bounded on every other side with the More hedge.’ - this relates directly to this farmstead 1609 (Special Commission - Farrer MSS/L1/50/38/1)

‘Henry Bridge of Spendleach’ 1658 (Dowsett 1902)

‘Spendlach’ - Rental 1662 (LRO/DDX/118/127/6)

‘Spenleach’ - Index of Surrenders 1682 (LRO/DDHcl 3/)

Un-named building on Yates 1786 map

‘Spenleach’ - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)

‘Spendleach’ is divided into two farmsteads - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)

‘Spenleach’ - Turnpike Map 1797 - one building (BAS/ZAL/1339)

‘Higher Spen Leach’ - Tithe Map 1842 - one building

‘Higher Spendleach’ OS 1st 1850 - one building

‘Higher Spendleach’ OS 1st rev 1898 - one building

Demolished between 1898-1910 prior to MOD ownership?

#### 4.3.17 *Lower Spenleach*

Sub-divided into Higher and Lower Spenleach around 1794

‘Spendleach’ is divided into two farmsteads - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)

‘Lower Spen Leach’ - Tithe Map 1842 - three buildings

‘Lower Spendleach’ OS 1st 1850 - two buildings

‘Lower Spendleach’ OS 1st rev 1898 - two buildings

‘Spenleach’ OS 2nd 1910 - three buildings

‘Spenleach’ OS 1930 - three buildings

Demolished between 1930-1970/80s

#### 4.3.18 *Brick Kiln*

It was encroached from Hoyle's moor at some point, possibly eighteenth century. It is wedged between the early farms of Bleaklowe and Lowe.

'Brick Barn' - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)

'Brick Kiln' - Turnpike Map 1797 - one building (BAS/ZAL/1339)

'Brick Kiln' - Tithe Map 1842 - one building

'Brickln' OS 1st 1850 - one building

'Brickln' OS 1st rev 1898 - one building

'Brick Kiln' OS 2nd 1910 - two buildings

'Brick Kiln' OS 1930 - two buildings

'Brick Kiln' OS digital 1970/80s - two buildings

It is currently extant outside MOD land

#### 4.3.19 *Lower Buckley Fold*

'Buckleyfold' - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)

'Lower Buckley Fold' - Tithe Map 1842 - part of Lowe farm. It was possibly not a farm in its own right.

#### 4.3.20 *Hollin Grove*

Original farmstead assart pre-1517

'Hollyngreve' - Court Rolls 1517-8 (Farrer 1913)

'Hollingreave' - Special Commission 1609 (Farrer MSS/L1/50/38/1)

'John Holt of Hollingreave, gent: 4ac 2r 32f from Hoyle's More adjoining [etc]' 1620 (DDHCl 3/103)

'Henry Holt of Hollingreave' 1658 (Dowsett, 1902)

'Hillingreave' - Index of Surrenders 1661 (LRO/DDHCl 3/)

'Hollingreave' - Rental 1662 (LRO/DDX/118/127/6)

Two un-named buildings on Yates 1786 map

'Hollingreave' - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)

'Hollingrove' is divided into two farmsteads - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)

'Hollingrove' - Turnpike Map 1797 - three buildings (BAS/ZAL/1339)

'Hollin Grove' - Tithe Map 1842 - four buildings

'Hollingrove' OS 1st 1850 - four buildings

‘Hollingrove’ OS 1st rev 1898 - four buildings  
 ‘Hollingrove’ OS 2nd 1910 - two buildings  
 ‘Hollingrove’ OS 1930 - two buildings  
 ‘Hollingrove Farm’ OS digital 1970/80s - two buildings  
 It is currently extant outside MOD land

#### 4.3.21 *Higher Ridge*

Possible early assart upon Ridge Common - sixteenth to seventeenth centuries? Over time it has encroached further south onto Ridge Common and was split into Higher and Lower Ridges between 1677-1745. Higher and Middle Ridge were split pre-1842 and Middle Ridge was part of Simons at this point

‘a comon called the Rydges 5 acres begininge at a litle Thorne at the House of Thomas Bridge....’ 1609 (Special Commission - Farrer MSS/L1/50/38/1)  
 ‘Thomas Ainsworth of Ridge’ 1658 (Dowsett 1902)  
 ‘Holcombe Ridge’ - Index of Surrenders 1677 (LRO/DDHcl 3/)  
 Un-named building on Yates 1786 map  
 ‘Higher Ridge’ - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)  
 ‘Higher Ridge’ - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)  
 ‘Ridge’ - Turnpike Map 1797 - one building (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 ‘Ridge’ - Tithe Map 1842 - two buildings (including Middle Ridge)  
 ‘Higher Ridge’ OS 1st 1850 - one building  
 ‘Higher Ridge’ OS 1st rev 1898 - one building  
 ‘Higher Ridge’ OS 2nd 1910 - one building  
 ‘Higher Ridge’ OS 1930 - one building  
 ‘Higher Ridge’ OS digital 1970/80s - one building  
 Demolished 1970s/1980s? (Plate 6)

#### 4.3.22 *Middle Ridge*

Farm built pre-1842 shown on Tithe Map. It was part of Higher Ridge probably until c1842 when it became part of Simons. It was un-named on all maps until 1970/80s and has subsequently been demolished.

#### 4.3.23 *Lower Ridge*

Over time it has encroached further south onto Ridge Common and was split into Higher and Lower Ridges between 1677-1745

‘Low Ridge’ - Index of Surrenders - 1745 (LRO/DDHcl 3/)  
 ‘Lower Ridge’ - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)

‘Lower Ridge’ - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)  
 NOT SHOWN - Turnpike Map 1797 (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 ‘Lower Ridge’ - Tithe Map 1842 - two buildings  
 ‘Lower Ridge’ OS 1st 1850 - two buildings  
 ‘Lower Ridge’ OS 1st rev 1898 - two buildings  
 ‘Lower Ridge’ OS 2nd 1910 - two buildings  
 ‘Lower Ridge’ OS 1930 - two buildings  
 ‘Lower Ridge’ OS digital 1970/80s - one building  
 Demolished since 1970/80s

#### 4.3.24 *Simons*

It was probably originally part of Hollingrove farmstead and was sub-divided pre-1786. One of the farm buildings, Sundial Cottage, is c1700 (GMSMR)

Shown as an un-named building on Yates 1786 map  
 ‘Simon’s’ - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)  
 ‘Simons’ - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)  
 ‘Simons’ - Turnpike Map 1797 - three buildings (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 ‘Simons’ - Index of Surrenders - 1799 (LRO/DDHc1 3/)  
 ‘Simons’ - Tithe Map 1842 - three buildings  
 ‘Simons’ OS 1st 1850 - three buildings  
 ‘Simons’ OS 1st rev 1898 - three buildings  
 ‘Simons’ OS 2nd 1910 - two buildings  
 ‘Simons’ OS 1930 - two buildings  
 ‘Simons Farm’ OS digital 1970/80s - two buildings  
 It is partially extant outside MOD land

#### 4.3.25 *Hey House*

A sub-division of Clerks Tenement before 1794  
 ‘Clerk’s Tenement’ - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)  
 ‘Hay House’ - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)  
 ‘Hey House’ - Tithe Map 1842

#### 4.3.26 *Clerks Tenement*

It was probably an encroachment onto Holcombe Moor pre-1744  
 ‘Clarks’ - Index of Surrenders - 1744 (LRO/DDHc1 3/)

Un-named building on Yates 1786 map  
 'Clerk's Tenement' - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)  
 'Clarks' - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)  
 'Clerks' - Turnpike Map 1797 - one building (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 'Clerks Tenement' - Tithe Map 1842 - one building  
 'Clarke's' OS 1st 1850 - three buildings  
 'Clarke's' OS 1st rev 1898 - two buildings  
 'Clarke's Farm' OS 2nd 1910 - three buildings  
 'Clarke's Farm' OS 1930 - three buildings  
 'Clarke's Tenement Farm' OS digital 1970/80s - one building  
 It has been demolished since the 1970/80s

#### 4.3.27 *Taylor's Farm*

A probable encroachment onto Holcombe Moor pre-1786. It may also be a sub-division of Ridge Farm – seventeenth to eighteenth centuries.

It was shown as an un-named building on Yates 1786 map  
 'Taylor's Tenement' - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)  
 'Taylors' - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)  
 'Taylors' - Turnpike Map 1797 - one building (it is swapped with Hamlets - is this a draughting error?) (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 'Bank Tops' - Tithe Map 1842 - two buildings  
 'Taylor's' OS 1st 1850 - two buildings  
 'Taylor's' OS 1st rev 1898 - two buildings  
 'Taylor's Farm' OS 2nd 1910 - one building  
 'Taylor's Farm' OS 1930 - one building  
 'Taylor's Farm' OS digital 1970/80s - one building  
 It has been demolished since the 1970/80s

#### 4.3.28 *Hamlets*

A sub-division of Nook Farm pre-1720  
 'Hamlet's' - Index of Surrenders - 1720 (DDHcl 3/, J. Ali pers comm)  
 'Hamlet's Tenement' - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)  
 'Hamlets' - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)  
 'Hamblets' - Turnpike Map 1797 - one building (it is swapped with Hamlets - is this a draughting error?) (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 'Harry Green' - Tithe Map 1842 - two buildings

‘Hamlet’s’ OS 1st 1850 - two buildings  
 ‘Hamlet’s’ OS 1st rev 1898 - two buildings  
 ‘Hamlets Farm’ OS 2nd 1910 - two buildings  
 ‘Hamlets Farm’ OS 1930 - three buildings  
 ‘Hamletts Cottages’ OS digital 1970/80s - two buildings  
 It has been demolished since the 1970/80s

#### 4.3.29 *West Mont*

A sub-division of Hamlets, built between 1912-1930  
 ‘West Mont’ OS 1930 - one building  
 ‘West Mont’ OS digital 1970/80s - one building  
 It has been ruinous since the 1970/80s

#### 4.3.30 *Nook*

It was an early assart onto Holcombe Moor pre-1662. It was possibly sub-divided into Ridge farm at some point?

‘Nooke’ - Rental **1662** (LRO/DDX/118/127/6)  
 ‘Nook’ - Index of Surrenders - 1690 (DDHcl 3/, J Ali *pers comm*)  
 Un-named building on Yates 1786 map  
 ‘Nook’ - Survey 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/139/29)  
 ‘Nook’ is divided into two farmsteads - Church Tax Assessment 1794 (LRO/DDX/118/154/3)  
 ‘Nook’ - Turnpike Map 1797 - one building (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 ‘Nook’ - Tithe Map 1842 - four+ buildings  
 ‘Nook’ OS 1st 1850 - four buildings  
 ‘Nook’ OS 1st rev 1898 - four buildings  
 ‘Nook Farm’ OS 2nd 1910 - two buildings  
 ‘Nook Farm’ OS 1930 - six buildings  
 ‘The Nook’ OS digital 1970/80s - six buildings  
 It has been demolished since the 1970/80s

#### 4.3.31 *Gibraltar*

A sub-division of Hollin Grove - eighteenth to nineteenth centuries. Possibly dated around the time of the siege of Gibraltar in 1779-83 (J Simpson *pers comm*).

It was not shown on the Turnpike Map 1797 (BAS/ZAL/1339)

‘Gibraltar’ - Tithe Map 1842 - two buildings - is within Hollin Grove land holding  
 ‘Gibraltar’ OS 1st 1850 - two buildings  
 ‘Gibraltar’ OS 1st rev 1898 - two buildings  
 It was demolished between 1898 and 1910

#### 4.3.32 *Dandy Hall*

Sub-division of Hollin Grove - eighteenth to nineteenth centuries  
 Shown as an un-named building on Yates 1786 map  
 Not shown on Turnpike Map – 1797 (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 ‘Dandy Hall’ - Tithe Map 1842 - one building - is within Hollin Grove land holding  
 ‘Dandy Hall’ OS 1st 1850 - one building  
 ‘Dandy Hall’ OS 1st rev 1898 - one building  
 ‘Dandy Hall’ OS 2nd 1910 - one building  
 ‘Dandy Hall’ OS 1930 - one building  
 ‘Dandy Hall’ OS digital 1970/80s - one building  
 It is currently extant outside MOD land

#### 4.3.33 *Bottoms*

A textile mill and pond bay in the eighteenth century, it was converted into cottages in 1823 (SMR). It was part of the Cinder Hill land holding in the eighteenth to nineteenth centuries.  
 It is not shown on Yates 1786 map  
 It is not shown on the Turnpike Map - 1797 (BAS/ZAL/1339)  
 It was an un-named building on the Tithe Map 1842 – where it was within the Cinder Hill land holding  
 ‘Bottoms’ OS 1st 1850 - one building  
 ‘Bottoms’ OS 1st rev 1898 - one building  
 ‘Bottoms’ OS 2nd 1910 - one building  
 It was demolished between 1910-1930

#### 4.3.34 *Brashwood*

A possible eighteenth to nineteenth century structure, most likely to be an outlying barn for Stanley Rake.  
 Possibly ‘Branchwood’ on the Turnpike Map - 1797 - although is in the wrong place, and is more likely ‘Further Barn’ (BAS/ZAL/1339). It could be a misreading of Brandwood, a family who owned farms in the immediate vicinity at this period (Cinder Hills and part of Holcombe Hey) (J Simpson pers comm).

It is not shown on Tithe Map 1842 - is within Stanley Rake land holding  
'Brushwood' OS 1st 1850 - woods, no obvious building  
'Brushwood' OS 1st rev 1898 - woods, no obvious building  
It was demolished between 1797 and 1842

#### **4.4 CONCLUSIONS**

4.4.1 The in-depth analysis of documentary sources has provided the basis to initiate an informed, but intuitive, landscape regression through the post-medieval period. The main problem was a lack of early cartographic information, with the 1842 Tithe map as the earliest source that depicts field boundaries. This has meant that as a pure boundary regression documentary sources can only take us back as far as the 1794 survey. The details of names of farmsteads, and when they were encroached from the commons, or were split from earlier farmsteads have been an invaluable resource for understanding the pattern of landscape change over the post-medieval period (*Section 5.2*).

4.4.2 The later cartographic sources have shown the relatively static pattern of field boundaries in the study area in the late nineteenth to early twentieth centuries. The field-systems had been developed to their most complex by then, with only piecemeal additions of walled boundaries evident in the twentieth century. The farming landscape has been largely fossilised, being preserved throughout much of the twentieth century by the Training Area, which has limited agricultural improvement. Only boundaries and farmsteads beneath installations were removed at this time, although in the late twentieth century most of the surviving ruinous farmsteads were demolished; now only the field boundaries survive.

## 5. BOUNDARY SURVEY RESULTS

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### 5.1 INTRODUCTION

5.1.1 Post-survey analysis and interpretation of the landscape and the field boundaries has been undertaken for the farmsteads located within the study area. This has used a compilation of the field survey recording, documentary evidence (which also used the knowledge of local authorities (in particular Jonathon Ali and John Simpson)), and the earlier documentary study (LUAU 1995). All of the different strands of information were inserted into a Geographic Information System (GIS), which has been used to visually reconstruct the development of the farming landscape over time.

5.1.2 The field boundary survey recording phase of the project was useful as a record of the surviving extents and types of field boundaries within the study area (Figs 10-14). The evidence of extant field boundaries aids the regression analysis of the farmsteads, as the key relationships at boundary junctions have the potential to indicate which were earlier or later constructions. The field survey found that whilst a large proportion of field boundaries survived, only a small proportion of them were walled boundaries. The methodology of recording boundary relationships has been geared towards the recording of walled boundaries (Fig 13), as these typically provide a more indicative phased relationship at the boundary junctions; the rarity of wall boundaries therefore limits the ability to determine boundary phasing. In addition, the extant earthen banked boundaries (Fig 14) were found, for the most part, to not directly attach to other boundaries at the junctions. While the field recording was useful as a management tool, it was found to be of lesser use for meaningful analysis. The farmstead regression therefore relies, for the most part, on documentary information.

### 5.2 FARMSTEAD REGRESSION

5.2.1 **Sixteenth to Eighteenth Centuries:** the landscape of sixteenth to seventeenth century Tottington, and Holcombe, in particular, has been tentatively interpreted in order to construct the distribution of farmsteads in this period. This entailed taking the interpolated extents of the farmsteads that were documented from the seventeenth century onwards, and overlaying them onto the boundaries shown on the early editions of the Ordnance Survey mapping for the area (Fig 4) which were the final, most complex, distribution of field boundaries within the study area prior to the twentieth century degradation. The process entails taking the boundaries from the tithe map as a starting point, and attempting to work back, by means of cartographic analysis, to establish the principal ring garth boundaries of selected farmsteads, such as that at Hollingrove. The external boundaries of the farmsteads also used natural topographic features, such as streams, as well as historic lanes and the outer enclosure wall at the foot of Holcombe Moor. This has formed, at the least, an impression of the state of the farmsteads and their relation to the commons and wastes in Tottington in the seventeenth century.

5.2.2 The interpretation shows physically large, well-established farmstead enclosures throughout the centre of the study area (Fig 4); these were surrounded on the west,

north and east by the open common and moorland wastes of Holcombe Moor, Hawkshaw Lane Common, Hoyles Moor and Ridge Common. The region was subject to a disafforestation order by Henry VII in 1507 which removed the Forest Law that had controlled activities in the area and, in particular, the use of the commons and wastelands (*Section 3.3.18*). From this time onwards the enclosure of waste in Lancashire was permitted in places and old enclosures were affirmed as copyhold land. A number of the early farmsteads, such as Holcombe Hey and Hollingrove, were mentioned by at least the early sixteenth century. The enclosure of the wastes and further encroachment was actively taking place in the area throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (as can be seen in nearby Rossendale (Tupling 1927)), and a Special Commission of the Commons was set up by James I in 1609 as part of the 'Copyhold Dispute' (Farrer MSS/L1/50/38/1). This refers specifically to a parts of Hawkshaw Lane Common above Holcombe Hey Farm, where encroachment had already been undertaken by 1609, and is probably the land around Stanley Rake Farm. In addition, it also mentions allotted land on Ridge Common and adjacent to Hollin Grove Farm on Hoyles Moor (probably Spenleach farm).

5.2.3 **Nineteenth Century:** it is in the nineteenth century that the first surviving evidence for both cartographic and documentary evidence can be used to interpret the distribution of farmsteads. It should be noted that there were several earlier surveys and rentals of the land within the study area but they have no surviving maps associated with them. The tithe map and apportionment of 1842 (LRO/ DRM 1/98) has been used as the first definitive survey of land in the study area as the distribution and ownership of farmsteads; the names of field plots and their relevant field boundaries are all depicted on it (Fig 5). What is immediately apparent is that there has been a marked increase in the number of individual farmsteads and a corresponding shrinkage in size of the farmsteads by comparison with those from earlier centuries. There has been much sub-division of the earlier farmsteads within the study area, clearly evidenced by overlaying the earlier reconstruction of the farmsteads onto the nineteenth century tithe map (Fig 6). For example, Old and New Hoyles were split, as was Nook on the western edge of the area. In addition, the later farmsteads have encroached onto the commons on the south-western side of the study area, over the top of Hawkshaw Lane Common and Hoyles Moor and Ridge Common to the south-east. Ridge Farm has encroached southwards on to Ridge Common, and has been subsequently split into Higher and Lower Ridge farms; the documentary evidence has shown that the two farmsteads were split between 1677 and 1745 (LRO/DDHcl 3/), and so the encroachment onto Ridge Common must have preceded this. If the interpretation of the size and shape of the original limits of Holcombe Hey Farm (from the sixteenth century) are correct, then it had been sub-divided into six separate farmsteads by 1842 (Fig 6) (LRO/ DRM 1/98); the main sub-division of the farm was the splitting up of Holcombe Hey into Holcombe Hey and Holcombe Head Farms. The documentary evidence suggests that this sub-division occurred before 1658 (LRO/DDHcl 3/). Of the other farmsteads in the original limits of Holcombe Hey farm, Cinder Hill was recorded as a tenement by 1590, Old Meadows is first recorded in 1772, Stanley Rake in 1620 and Lark Hill is recorded in 1680 (*Section 4.2*).

5.2.4 When the boundaries recorded on the tithe map are overlain on the nineteenth century Ordnance Survey mapping (OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 1898) of the area it is evident that the landscape has remained essentially static throughout the nineteenth

century (Figs 7 and 8). There were relatively few changes in boundary morphology and there were only occasional boundaries that appeared or were removed between 1842 and 1898; it is evident therefore that most of the sub-division of the major farmsteads occurred or had at least started in the century before. It should be added, though, that the introduction of minor houses did occur within the study area during the nineteenth century (eg Gibraltar and Dandy Hall), but the main farmsteads had already been sub-divided by the time of the tithe map (1842 (LRO DRM 1/98)).

5.2.5 **Twentieth Century:** in the twentieth century there was a dramatic change in emphasis of the landscape within the study area, with the procurement and establishment of the rifle training range in the early twentieth century. The 1898 Ordnance Survey map (first edition 1:2500) serves as a snapshot of the field-system in the study area at it's most extensive and complex prior to the imposition of the rifle range (Fig 9). Overlaying the extant historic field boundaries that were recorded during the present boundary survey fieldwork on the 1898 Ordnance Survey, it is apparent that the majority of boundary removal has occurred unsurprisingly around the rifle ranges in the west of the study area (Fig 10). Those farmsteads, and farmland on the periphery of the rifle range, were farmed well into the twentieth century.

### 5.3 CURRENT BOUNDARY SURVIVAL

5.3.1 What is perhaps most striking is that from the evidence of the boundary survey there are vast tracts of relict field-system surviving over much of the study area; indeed, this survives immediately adjacent to the firing range (Plate 12). The main area of boundary removal was centred upon the extensive rifle ranges which have been constructed on levelled-out ground in the west of the study area. The pattern of current survival and condition of field boundaries recorded by the boundary survey, when overlain over the 1898 Ordnance Survey map, shows that there has been a bias of boundary loss in the south-western part of the study area (Figs 11 and 12).

5.3.2 Despite the building of extensive tracts of military infrastructure, much of the field-system within the study area has been untouched by this, and has been protected from further land improvements which have occurred upon the more built-up lower land outside, and to the south of, the study area. What is evident is that the field-system, farmstead and industrial remains within the study area form a cohesive relict landscape, that was fossilised at a point in time prior to the Second World War. The remaining field-system has remained largely intact as an entity and has been protected from the vagaries of piecemeal improvement that was prevalent outside the area. The one major limiting factor in this, however, has been the active demolition of the farmhouses within the study area post-1982. They have been lost as a resource in both their own right and as visual dating evidence for habitation within the field-systems recorded through the current survey.

5.3.3 **Types of field boundary:** the surviving field systems recorded by the boundary survey (Fig 12) consist of several different types of field boundary, which included walled boundaries (with both dry-stone walls and upstanding orthostatic slab walls (Plate 8)) and also earthen-banked boundaries, with combinations of ditches and hedges on top of them (Fig 12). The dry-stone walls (shown in black) and slab-walled boundaries (shown in red) survive within the upland fringes skirting the

eastern and northern boundaries of the study area (Fig 13). This may be a conscious use of quarried stone material in these areas, as opposed to hedged banks within the lowland central core. The use of dry-stone walled boundaries at higher altitudes dating to the eighteenth/nineteenth centuries, with earlier earthen hedged boundaries located on the lower ground adjacent to the farmsteads has been recorded elsewhere in the region in the Castleshaw valley (GMAU/UMAU 1996, 46). In the Piethorne valley the field-systems also had the earliest surviving extant boundaries being substantial earthen banks with ditches. These boundaries probably followed the course of earlier destroyed hedged boundaries which had been described in the documentary sources (*op cit*, 80), and raises the possibility that this pattern was also followed within the present study area.

5.3.4 The slab walling at Cinder Hills (Plate 9) was evidently of some antiquity as in places there were oak trees growing through the boundaries. In general, the slab walls all have an identical construction pattern and it can be argued that they were all a product of a single episode of boundary construction or renewal (Fig 13). Slab walled boundaries are a common feature of boundary construction in the immediate region (but rare elsewhere in the country), and have been investigated in Rochdale and Wardle by the Rochdale Civic Society (1999). They had a widespread distribution in the eighteenth to twentieth centuries (before much removal), and consisted of a row of upstanding flagstone slabs of thinly laminated micaceous siltstone. Each of the slabs usually measured on average 1.5m high by 1m wide and 0.08m thick, and were also often held together by metal tie brackets (Rochdale Civic Society 1999, 6). There is a possibility that the slabs were waste offcuts of poor quality flagstones taken from the quarries in Rossendale or smaller quarries nearby. It is very difficult to date this type of boundary but the Rossendale quarry slabs were being produced for field boundaries at a small scale before the late eighteenth century, and when the turnpikes were built larger scale quarries were constructed to feed increased demand (including demand for stone walling) into the mid-nineteenth century (LUAU 1997, 7). The walls in Rochdale were found in association with farms and cottages that have been reliably dated to the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The boundaries were not, however, attested in contemporary records and so could be younger or older than this date (Rochdale Civic Society 1999, 8).

5.3.5 The dating and association of slab walled boundaries in the study area mirrors the above finding, where fragments were associated with field boundaries and yards at Holcombe Head, Stanley Rake, Cinder Hill, Higher Ridge, Clarkes and Hoyles farms (Fig 13). This apparent timespan of the walls seemingly fits in with the documented life of the farmsteads, although some of the farms had an earlier origin. It could be plausible that the field boundaries were renewed as slab walls in the great phase of farmstead rebuilding, and enclosure of allocated common land in the seventeenth century, when farmhouses and buildings were rebuilt in stone, with distinctive mullioned windows (eg see ruins of Higher Ridge, Stanley Rake etc.). The slab walls mainly follow the outer boundaries of farmstead holdings as they were at least in the nineteenth century, although the site of Cinder Hill has numerous sub-dividing slab walls and has the best surviving examples of this type of boundary (Plate 9).

## 5.4 PHASING OF FIELD BOUNDARIES

5.4.1 **Introduction:** the key element of the analysis of the boundary survey was the recording of the physical relationships between each of the surviving individual field boundaries within the study area. The fieldwork for the boundary survey has recorded all the surviving relationships between the historic field boundaries within the study area. Using these relationships coupled with the investigation of the map information, it is possible to determine phases for the field boundaries and their farmsteads. In particular, it was evident that dry-stone walls overlay the earthen bank boundaries, and as a general principle it would appear that the dry-stone walls were of a generally later date and that the earthen-banked boundaries were of an earlier date. The major qualifying factor to this, however, is that some of the boundaries have been rebuilt over time as dry-stone walls, with the most obvious example being the outer ring garth of Holcombe Head Farm (originally Holcombe Hey Farm) at the head of the valley, where the dry-stone wall was on top of an earthen feature.

5.4.2 From documentary sources it is apparent that Holcombe Head Farm was sub-divided from the older Holcombe Hey Farm by at least 1658 (LRO/DDHcl 3/), and at this stage a boundary dividing Holcombe Hey from Holcombe Head was established. The ring garth boundary for Holcombe has two obvious phases, with the earlier earthen bank being replaced by a later phase of dry-stone-walled boundary which runs parallel to it. In places, the walled boundary overlies the banked boundary demonstrating a clear physical relationship (Plate 10, Fig 12).

## 5.5 CASE STUDY - HOLLINGROVE FARM

5.5.1 **Introduction:** one of the early farmsteads (Hollingrove) was taken as a case study for the regression and relative phasing of field boundaries within an individual farmstead. Hollin Grove is located in the south-east of the study area and is known from documentary evidence to be pre-1517 in date (LRO DD Court Rolls) (Fig 15); its subsequent history was defined by cartographic analysis coupled with the field survey results. The western ring garth of the farmstead appears to have remained unchanged from the sixteenth to seventeenth century interpretation of the farmstead down to that shown on the tithe map (1842) (Fig 16). The only exception being Simon's Farm on the northern edge of Hollingrove, which was sub-divided from the original farmstead. Simon's Farm was in existence by at least the eighteenth century (GMSMR). The farmstead of Hollingrove was subsequently further sub-divided with several small farms being created at Dandy Hall and Gibraltar. The current field boundaries within the Holligrove farmstead are ditched earthen field banks with occasional trees showing where an original hedge was once located. Gibraltar House, which was a probable late eighteenth/early nineteenth century farm, has also been removed in the twentieth century and survives only as earthwork features.

5.5.2 **Phase One:** the primary phase of the farmstead was the previously defined sixteenth – seventeenth century interpretation of the Hollingrove ring garth (Section 5.2.1) (Fig 17). It has a classic curved profile on the western side forming the original limit of the farmstead, and has been identified as such from its shape, its association with an early green lane routeway, and its survival in the south as a large lynchett earthwork boundary (the eastern half of the farm, and the farmhouse

itself is outside of the study area, and was not examined in the field). Outside of this boundary, on the western side, was a funnel of common land running down from Hoyles Moor, which passed the outer boundaries of both Hollin Grove and Bleaklow farms.

- 5.5.3 **Phase Two:** the later phases of boundary within the garth build up a picture of the enclosure of fields within the farmstead over time (Fig 18). Phase two consists of the primary field boundaries running off the original outer garth boundary. These, to some extent, follow and include natural features, such as streams.
- 5.5.4 **Phase Three:** this phase consists of further internal boundaries which butt onto the phase two boundaries and were linked into the later farmsteads which were created at Gibraltar and Dandy Hall in the nineteenth century (Fig 19).
- 5.5.5 **Phase Four:** consists of further sub-divisional straight-edged internal boundaries, which are characteristically late in date (Fig 20).
- 5.5.6 **Phase Five:** the final phase shows the boundaries which have appeared within the farmstead in the twentieth century. They are evident after the 1898 Ordnance Survey map and are on the current Ordnance Survey map (Fig 21).
- 5.5.7 **Present Survival:** the distribution of boundaries recorded within the current boundary survey and within the farmstead has been skewed by the fact that only the western portion of the farmstead was visited. What can be seen, however, are those boundaries recorded by the field survey, along with those occasional boundaries that have been removed since the 1898 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 22).

## 5.6 CASE STUDY - HOLCOMBE HEAD FARM

- 5.6.1 **Introduction:** the second case study is of a farm that was split off from one of the earliest farms within the area (Holcombe Hey) and incorporates a classic ring garth dividing the farm from Holcombe Moor to the north. Holcombe Head is in the northernmost part of the study area, and in its original form was a part of the much larger Holcombe Hey farm holding which was first documented in the court rolls of 1539 (Farrer 1913). It was next referred to in 1575 as *three messuages, other buildings and 112 acres of land called Holcome Heighe* (DDHcl 3/58), and in 1620 when *John Warberton of Holcomhey enclosed 5ac 2r 6f of common called Hauckshay* (Hawkshaw Lane Common) *adjoining his inlands* (LRO/DDHcl 3/103). These references would indicate that the holding was expanded by additional intake from common land to the south of the farmstead. However, given that Holcombe Head is in the northern part of the original farmstead, it is probable that the Holcombe Head land was won from the moor prior to this stage and probably prior to the 1539 date. Indeed a later court roll entry for Holcombe Hey Farm in 1686 (DDHcl 3/220) states that there were 26 acres of ancient customary land (prior to 1507), two acres called Isaac Heys (land affirmed after the Copyhold Dispute in the 1620s) and 95 acres that had been enclosed from the commons (land allocated and enclosed post-1620s). The split of Holcombe Head Farm from Holcombe Hey Farm was prior to 1658 (Dowsett 1902), its first depiction on a map was in 1786 where it was shown as a single building. By the time of the tithe map (1842) (LRO/DRM 1/98) it was shown as comprising two buildings with an associated pond (Fig 23). The southernmost building was then demolished in 1930 and the main farm building was demolished by the 1970s /1980s.

5.6.2 **Phase One:** the primary phase of the farmstead was the original ring garth around the west, northern and eastern sides of the farmstead (Fig 24). This was the ring garth of the earlier Holcombe Hey farmstead and predates the split; it probably was also earlier than the earliest documented reference to the farm in 1539. It divides the farmstead from the moorland and defines the head of the valley, following approximately the contours.

5.6.3 **Phase Two:** the second phase of the farmsteads development was the division of the Holcombe Head farmstead from Holcombe Hey prior to 1658 (Dowsett 1902); this would appear to correspond to the sinuous boundary that defined the south-western limit of the farmstead on the tithe map (1842 (LRO/DRM 1/98)) (Fig 25). On the tithe map this boundary separated Holcombe Head from Stanley Rake and Cinder Hill farms, which were both split from Holcombe Hey subsequent to the split with Holcombe Head. In addition, the line of Holcombe Brook was adopted at an early stage as a primary boundary, and clearly pre-dates the Phase 3 boundaries, but there is some uncertainty as to whether this was adopted as a boundary from the outset of the Holcombe Hey farmstead (Phase 1) or whether it was associated with the split of Holcombe Head farmstead (Phase 2). For convenience it has been arbitrarily designated as a phase 2 boundary.

5.6.4 **Phase Three:** the third phase of field system development comprised a series of field boundaries that extended directly downslope from the ring garth to converge with Holcombe Brook (Fig 26). Some of these follow the line of small streams, reflecting the primary adoption of natural boundaries as typified by that of Holcombe Brook, but others were defined independently of the natural drainage. One of these boundaries was the line of a lane that extended downslope from the Holcombe Head Farm buildings and which seemingly terminated at Holcombe Brook. Given that it extends out from Holcombe Head Farm, it clearly post-dates the 1658 split of Holcombe Hey Farm.

5.6.5 **Phase Four:** this phase is defined as those boundaries that butt onto phase three boundaries and at least one of these, associated with an access track, was linked into the farmstead of Holcombe Head (Fig 27).

5.6.6 **Phase Five:** this phase is defined as those boundaries that butt onto phase 4 boundaries, but yet are depicted on the tithe map (1842 (LRO/DRM 1/98)) (Fig 28). This is the last phase of field development prior to the tithe map and it is probable that they date from the first part of the nineteenth century.

5.6.7 **Phase Six:** this phase is defined as those boundaries that are shown on the OS 1<sup>st</sup> edition 1:2500 map (1898), but not on the tithe map (1842) and, as such, will have been established during the intervening period (Fig 29).

5.6.8 **Phase Seven:** the final phase of development is those boundaries that have appeared for the first time on the OS 1912 second edition map and therefore date between 1898 and 1912 (Fig 30).

5.6.9 **Present Survival:** the map of present day extant boundaries superimposed on the tithe map shows that there is a relatively good survival of boundaries (Fig 31, Plate 12); however, some have been lost subsequent to the establishment of the firing range.

## 6. CONCLUSION

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### 6.1 THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE LANDSCAPE

6.1.1 At the start of the medieval period, the pollen record shows that Holcombe Moor had reverted to woodland and was as heavily wooded as it was in the Neolithic period (Tallis and McGuire 1972). This reflects that the area had been designated as royal forest, and was protected by law for hunting until the early sixteenth century. However, Henry VII's disafforestation order of 1507 removed the Forest Law that had controlled activities and restricted most enclosure/assarting in the area and from this date the enclosure of waste land, held as forest in Lancashire, was permitted and was much more widespread than before. While this probably provides a *terminus post quem* for the farms at Holcombe, the extent of the forest is not known and there exists the possibility that some of the study area was outside the forest and therefore could have been farmed from an earlier date.

6.1.2 It is evident that after the disafforestation of the forest in Tottington in 1507, there was increased agricultural enclosure and encroachment onto the commons. This was demonstrated by the setting up of a special commission in 1609 by James I (and the ensuing Copyhold Dispute) to raise revenue by surveying the enclosure on what had been the royal forest and affirm the copyholders' rights to their land. (Farrer 1913). The earliest documented farmsteads were Holcombe Hey, Hollingrove, Hoyles, and Higher Withins, which were all documented in the sixteenth century and the earliest of these was Hollingrove from 1517-18 (Farrer 1913). The reconstruction of the earliest sixteenth century farmland (Fig 32) demonstrates that the individual farm enclosures were relatively large but few in number. They occupied the principal valley lands and were surrounded on all sides by the common waste of Hoyles Moor, Hawkshaw Lane Common, and Holcombe Moor; the overall extent of the farmed lands was small by comparison with that shown on the tithe map (1842).

6.1.3 Given the size of the farm enclosures, and that these were the primary intake, it is probable that the lands were largely unimproved at this time. The farm holdings were in effect enclosed moorland for the benefit of individual owners, but would have been farmed in the same way as if they were still common land. While there would have been some primary garths, such as that dividing Holcombe Hey from the moor, for the most part boundaries would have utilised natural features such as streams and particularly Holcombe Brook. As the farm holdings were not improved and not intensively farmed, there was no need for internal boundaries and so the Phase 1 landscape for Holcombe Head (Fig 24) was largely open.

6.1.4 Smaller holdings could be more intensively farmed and, consequently, over the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries the large holdings were repeatedly divided into smaller farm enclosures. The largest of the farm holdings, Holcombe Hey Farm, was ultimately sub-divided into six separate farmsteads by 1842 (Fig 6) (LRO/DRM 1/98). The effect of this was that the second phase of boundaries at Holcombe Head (Fig 25) comprised the garths that divided the farms. The smaller farms could be more realistically improved and so in Phase Three at Holcombe Head (Fig 26) the first attempts to subdivide the farm holdings were seen which allowed the improvement of some of these smaller and more manageable fields.

6.1.5 At the same time as the farms were being sub-divided there was ongoing encroachment of the commons particularly on the south-western side of the study area, over the top of Hawkshaw Lane Common and Hoyle's Moor and Ridge Common to the south-east. Ridge Farm encroached southwards on to Ridge Common and was then subsequently split into Higher and Lower Ridge farms between 1677 and 1745 (LRO/DDHcl 3/). By the time of the tithe map (1842 (LRO/DRM 1/98)) almost the whole area had become enclosed and only Holcombe Moor, to the north, remained as waste.

6.1.6 This effect of splitting the farms, combined with further encroachment of the waste lands, severely changed the nature of the landscape. In the sixteenth century there were only four farms (Fig 32), but by the end of the seventeenth century this had increased by the addition of seven farms to make a total of 11 farms. In the eighteenth century there was a dramatic increase, with the addition of 18 new farms, bringing the total to 29 farms. In the ensuing nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the expansion had peaked as the landscape had evidently achieved saturation, and there was an increase of only two farms (Fig 33). This shrinkage of the farm plots meant that they had to be increasingly productive, which led to their corresponding improvement. Phases 4 and 5 at Holcombe Head show that the plot boundaries were increasing in number and that the field sizes were decreasing, a symptom of intensive improvement of the land.

6.1.7 The nineteenth and early twentieth centuries saw the consolidation of the agricultural landscape. While the numbers of farms became relatively static, there was continuing improvement of the internal field systems, with further sub-division and the rebuilding of earthen boundaries as walls, as was demonstrated at both Hollingrove and Holcombe Head (Figs 21 and 29). This probably reflects the continued rationalisation of the land and attempts to tighten the management of the pasture and meadow land, thereby improving its productivity.

6.1.8 The landscape was subject to a dramatic change with the establishment of the firing range at the time of the First World War, which removed part of the landscape for the rifle range in the west of the study area (Fig 10). Some loss of farms and farm buildings occurred at this time, notably the southernmost building at Cinder Hill, the cottages at Bottoms, along with Further Meadows, Stone Rooks, Old Meadows and Old Hoyle's farms. Those farmsteads and farmland on the periphery of the rifle range were, however, farmed well into the twentieth century. However, since 1982 eleven further farmsteads/houses were demolished in one phase by the MOD, including Holcombe Head, Cinder Hill, Lower Spenleach, Higher Ridge, Middle Ridge, Lower Ridge, Clarke's Tenement, West Mont, Taylor's Farm, Hamlets and Nook. The farming landscape elsewhere has not been directly affected; indeed, it has been fossilised by the establishment of the training area which discouraged further improvement of the lands.

## 7. RECOMMENDATIONS

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### 7.1 FURTHER RESEARCH

7.1.1 The survey has highlighted a significant late medieval / post-medieval landscape that was won from an area of former forest. The landscape has been largely fossilised by the establishment of a military training area across the valley and, as such, there is considerable potential for further research into the landscape.

7.1.2 **Industrial Landscape:** the present project has worked closely with the local community group, who have developed considerable enthusiasm for the archaeology of the site, and have also developed skills in researching it. It is considered that there is considerable potential to continue the community involvement with further research. Considerable enthusiasm has been expressed by the group to develop research into the industrial remains that survive within the valley. These industrial remains exploited the fast-flowing Holcombe Brook and may be relatively early features of the landscape. There is considerable potential to undertake research into the development of these industries, which would potentially entail targeted documentary work into the industrial activity, and detailed surveys of the industrial monuments and landscapes. It is recommended that such a survey should be undertaken by the local group with guidance, training and specialist equipment being provided by professionals.

7.1.3 The MOD has previously undertaken work clearing out parts of Holcombe Brook and any further works could potentially affect the drainage of the valley. Any works to the brook and associated drainage could potentially impact those industrial monuments and landscapes that were specifically designed to exploit the hydrology of the valley for power. In the event that there are requirements for further works to the drainage of the areas, it is recommended that a survey of the hydrological landscape be undertaken in advance; this would show the lines of the natural drainage and how it has been artificially adapted and diverted. Such a survey will provide guidance for the MOD as to those sites of archaeological significance and would allow them to be protected in the course of any future works.

7.1.4 **Farmsteads:** although considerable documentary research has been undertaken to date there is the potential for further work on the development of the farmsteads. Given that many of the farm buildings were demolished in the late 1980s and that the foundations are still clearly visible, it is recommended that detailed surveys of the extant remains be undertaken and the results of this should be presented in conjunction with the documentary results. Again this work should be undertaken by the local group in conjunction with professional archaeologists to provide training and equipment.

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## APPENDIX 1: PROJECT DESIGN

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### 1. INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 TENDER BACKGROUND

1.1.1 The Defence Estates has invited Oxford Archaeology North (OA North) to submit proposals for a historic boundary survey of Holcombe Moor; this is intended to provide a condition record of the boundary markers and analyse the development of the field systems, which will inform the management of the estate. The survey will examine the form, condition, and history of the boundaries and will present the results of the survey in an analytical report. Holcombe Moor is owned by Ministry of Defence as a general purpose training camp and comprises 303 hectares of enclosed and unenclosed land. The boundary survey follows on from an identification survey undertaken by Lancaster University Archaeological Unit (now OA North)

#### 1.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

1.2.1 **Prehistory:** Bronze Age evidence in the Central Pennine area is dominated by metalwork (over 70 find spots), together with 'flat' cemeteries, funerary earthworks and stone-built monuments. Flat cemeteries are frequently associated with circular monuments, though there is some overlap within the Pennines with the enclosed cremation and ring-cairn traditions. Settlement evidence is marked by its paucity, as in other parts of the country; however, by the Late Bronze Age, some defended farmsteads begin to appear (Barnes 1982, 71). A supposed large Bronze Age barrow called Carve Hill lies c400m from the site boundary, just west of Hawkshaw Wood (SD75491589; LSMR 0175; Barnes 1982, 97 No 5). The mound may be of natural origin.

1.2.2 Iron Age evidence from the Pennines consists almost exclusively of earthworks, both defensive (hill forts) and agricultural; artefacts and weaponry are largely absent. The closest defended settlement to the survey area is at Castle Steads, near Bury, c3km to the south-east of the study area (NGR SD797130). This is a native-style settlement, located on a promontory jutting into the River Irwell, which produced four radiocarbon dates with a calibrated range of 550 BC to AD 247 at one standard deviation (Fletcher 1992). Palaeoenvironmental evidence suggests a mixed arable and pastoral economy.

1.2.3 **Roman:** during the Roman occupation, the Pennines were controlled from forts, later linked by roads, at Ribchester, Elslack, Ilkley, and Newton Kyme, and also the chain between Manchester, Castleshaw, Slack, and Newton Kyme. At Broadwood Edge Farm, c1.1km to the east of the Pilgrims' Cross on Holcombe Moor, and in places running parallel to and to the east of Helmshore Road, is a very straight linear earthwork. This has been tentatively identified (P Iles, LSMR, pers comm) as a Roman road (NGR SD78401821 to SD78421938; LSMR PRN 1987), running for a length of c1km. The proven line of the Manchester to Ribchester Roman road runs at c2km to the south-west of the study area.

1.2.4 **Medieval:** the only clear evidence for early medieval settlement in the study area comes from place names. The site lies within the township of Tottington, a name which is attested as *Totinton* in 1212 and *Totington* in 1233. It is thought to derive from the Old English personal name Totta + *-ingatun*, meaning 'the hamlet (*tun*) belonging to Totta'. An alternative explanation of 'Tot' is 'a look-out, or look-out hill' (Mills 1986, 46 and 141). At the time of the Domesday survey (1086), Tottington formed part of the Barony of Montbegon, probably formed soon after the Conquest (VCH 1, 319). In 1176 the manor was given by Roger de Montbegon III to the monastery of Monk Bretton, near Barnsley in Yorkshire, a gift confirmed in 1236. Henry de Monewden inherited the de Montbegon lands in 1226/7 and, in 1235, sold Tottington to John de Lacy, earl of Lincoln.

1.2.5 In 1346 the Prior of Monk Bretton made a claim against the dowager Queen Isabella, widow of Edward II, for 1500 acres of pasture in Tottington, and the same of wood, lands of which Henry de Lacy had disseised a former prior in the time of Edward I. In the time of Richard II, Holcombe became annexed to the Duchy of Lancaster, but the monks' claim was admitted and they received the *advowson* (right to present a clergyman to a rectory, vicarage or curacy) of Darton, near Monk Bretton as compensation. The powerful de Lacy family founded an abbey at Barnoldswick, and expenses such as this were funded by reorganising and developing their tenanted lands, by improving the expanses of woodland and moorland waste. A valuation taken in 1311 recognised

four classes of tenant (in ascending order of status: cottars, customary tenants or villeins, tenants at will, and freeholders).

1.2.6 **Post-medieval:** after the Dissolution, the monastery's lands were in 1546 granted to John Braddell of Whalley, though much of the land was re-sold to the Holt family of Stuble Hall, near Rochdale (VCH 1, 312-13, 319-22, and 325; VCH 5, 143-8; Coupe 1987, 8; Tyson 1989, 1). During the Civil Wars, the area was Royalist, and the estates of the Holt family were confiscated by the Commonwealth (Coupe 1977, 96).

1.2.7 The manor of Tottington, a part of Bury Parish, was very large during the medieval period, and included Shuttleworth, Musbury, and Cowpe Lench, which became incorporated into the hundred of Blackburn. In the seventeenth or eighteenth century what remained, in the hundred of Salford, was divided into Tottington Lower and Higher Ends. With the exception of Bull Hill (in Higher End), the Training Centre lies within Tottington Lower End. Tottington Higher End ceased to exist in 1898, being divided between Ramsbottom, Rawtenstall, and Haslingden (VCH 5, 144).

**1.3 OXFORD ARCHAEOLOGY NORTH**

1.3.1 Oxford Archaeology North (OA North), formerly Lancaster University Archaeological Unit, has considerable experience of the archaeological survey of sites and monuments of all periods, having undertaken a great number of small and large projects during the past 20 years. OA North employs a qualified archaeological and landscape surveyor (Jamie Quartermaine BA DipSurv MIFA) who has over 20 years experience of surveying buildings and landscapes, having worked closely with the National Trust, the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England and the Lake District National Park Authority on numerous projects. OA North has particular experience in the recording and analysis of park landscapes and formal gardens.

1.3.2 Archaeological surveys and archaeological studies of parklands include those at Lyme Park, Cheshire, Lowther Park, Cumbria, Lathom Park and Rufford Park, both Lancashire. The Lyme Park programme involved a comprehensive documentary and archaeological survey of all elements of the large (6 sqkm) parkland, looking at the formative processes of the park and its buildings which was intended to provide the basis for the restoration and management of this extremely important site. In particular it included the production of a boundary survey for the whole estate, and comprised the analysis and historical analysis of the boundary system (LUAU 1997a). Lowther Park involved a detailed documentary and surface survey of one of the more significant and sizeable parks in Cumbria, and examined both the development of the park and its associated deer park, but also recorded the extensive Roman and prehistoric pre-park remains. Again this entailed the need to reconstruct the development of the park boundaries, which was undertaken by a combination of detailed survey and cartographic analysis. A major programme of survey was undertaken at Lathom Park, which entailed very detailed historical analysis of the development of the park boundaries. Although this was primarily from historical sources it did entail a limited amount of field survey. OA North has recently completed a programme of landscape survey for the National Trust and funded by Local Heritage Initiative of St Catherine's Estate, Windermere, which entailed a full survey of the park and included a boundary survey of all the walls within the park (OA North 2005).

1.3.3 Perhaps most pertinent to the present study, OA North undertook a valley survey of Ennerdale, West Cumbria, on behalf of the National Trust and Forest Enterprise. This included a detailed survey of the archaeology in the valley but also a boundary survey which resulted in the reconstruction of the development of the field system throughout the valley which could be extended back to the medieval period (OA North 2003). LUAU (now OA North) undertook the original landscape survey of Holcombe Moor in 1995 and has considerable familiarity with the archaeology of the area.

1.3.4 Projects have been undertaken to fulfil the different requirements of various clients and planning authorities, and to very rigorous timetables. OA North is accustomed to undertaking projects to strict timetables, and to fulfil a wide variety of requirements. OA North is one of the bodies endorsed by the IFA (Institute of Field Archaeologists) (No. 17) and has both the expertise and resources to undertake this project to the highest standards.

1.3.5 **Community Involvement:** OA North has considerable experience of working with local communities and amateur groups on projects. In particular OA North has been involved in four Local Heritage Initiative (LHI) projects, which are projects sponsored by the Countryside Commission, and funded by the Lottery, and which entail considerable community involvement.

The first is an archaeological and historical survey of Lathom park, in conjunction with the Lathom Trust and involved training of members of the community to undertake documentary and building surveys. OA North supervised the work and edited the final reports.

1.3.6 The second project is an excavation and survey of a complex enclosed settlement at Ingleton in conjunction with the Ingleborough Archaeology Group, and entailed training and supervision to complete an intensive investigation of a rural Roman settlement site. The work was undertaken by the local group and OA North is undertook specialist tasks, such as palaeoenvironmental work, as well as the supervision of all stages of the investigation.

1.3.7 The third project is a survey of St Catherines Park, funded by LHI, but undertaken on behalf of the National Trust and entailed the training and supervision of a group of local volunteers in the techniques of landscape survey and documentary study (OA North 2005). The fourth project is currently in progress and entails working with the Eskdale Local History Society to survey Muncaster Fell in West Cumbria

## 2. OBJECTIVES

### 2.1 AIMS

2.2.1 The primary purpose of the project is to inform the future management of the training area. The requirements of the project are set out in the brief prepared by Defence Estates and are as follows:

- **Historical Study:** the existing historical study (LUAU 1995) should be enhanced so as to inform the age and development of the field systems and individual boundaries across the study area. This would be by means of further documentary research, map regression analysis and consultation with local historians.
- **Field Survey of Boundary Markers:** to record, identify and understand the nature, form and development of the boundary markers and overall field system. The work will by means of archaeological survey and will entail annotation of existing mapping, the production of detailed descriptions, a descriptive condition survey (using DE proforma) and a photographic record.
- **Analysis and Presentation:** by means of combining documentary, cartographic and field records it will be possible to establish the history and development of the field system, both in terms of the boundaries and the boundary markers. This will be presented on annotated maps and within an analytical report, which will include a gazetteer of all sites, and include a description and condition statement for all components.

## 3. METHODS STATEMENT

3.1 The following work programme is submitted in line with the objectives of the archaeological work summarised above.

### 3.2 DOCUMENTARY STUDY

3.2.1 A programme of documentary work has already been done as part of the original assessment and the archive for this is held in the OA North offices. The proposed historical study will follow on from the earlier work and will target those aspects that are pertinent to a study of the development of the boundaries and their markers. The study will concentrate on the development of the farms and a search for old maps which will be combined as part of a map regression to show the development of the boundaries.

3.2.2 **Documentary and cartographic material:** the data generated during the desk-based study will serve as a guide to the archaeological potential of the training area, and provide a basis from which historical narratives for the development of the field systems can be constructed. This work will address the full range of potential sources of information. It will include an appraisal of the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record, the Lancashire Sites and Monuments Record, and the National Monuments Record, as well as appropriate sections of County histories, early maps, and such primary documentation (tithe, enclosure plans, estate plans etc) as may be available. Particular emphasis will be upon the early cartographic evidence which has the potential to inform the post-medieval development of the field systems. Any photographic material lodged in the County Sites and Monuments Record or County Record Office will also be studied. Published documentary sources will also be examined and assessed. The study will examine place

and field name evidence for the site and its environs. The study will involve a search on rentals, and post-medieval deeds, and records relating to the farms within the study area. This work will involve visits to the following repositories: GMAU, Lancashire County Archaeological Service (LCAS), Lancashire County Record Office (Kendal), Bury Archive Service, Greater Manchester County Record Office, and the OA North library.

- 3.2.5 **Aerial Photography:** a survey of the extant air photographic cover will be undertaken. Aerial photographic collections to be consulted will include obliques and verticals held by the NMR based in Swindon, and photographs held by the Greater Manchester SMR.
- 3.2.6 **Oral Survey:** the archaeology and history of the area has been the subject of study by local historians, and it is proposed to consult with all individuals with pertinent information and records, to incorporate this into the database. This process will seek to discover any photographic records of Holcombe Moor that may be held in private collections. This study will particularly benefit from assistance from local people, and it is anticipated that they will take a more prominent role in undertaking the oral survey, albeit under close supervision from members of OA North.
- 3.2.7 **Rental Analysis:** it is recognised that there is a possibility that there will not be useful historical maps (ie maps depicting field boundaries) prior to the tithe map (1842). In which case there is the potential to trace back the date of some fields by the analysis of rentals. Field names will be identified by examination of the tithe map, and the field boundaries around the fields will be cross referenced to the field name. The field name will then be searched for within rentals that pre-date the tithe and where they are included on the rental this will extend back the date for the fields and by implication the enclosing boundaries also. However, it should be recognised that while the field name may be taken back to the rental date, the field may have changed shape and not all of the boundaries necessarily extend back to that same date.
- 3.2.8 **Map Processing:** it is proposed that the final mapping be ultimately incorporated into a GIS system (ArcView 3.2 which is compatible with MapInfo) to enable analysis of the dataset; however primary drawings will be created in AutoCAD map and then imported into the GIS. Initially the historic maps will be scanned and this will be adjusted with respect to the 1:2500 OS base map by a process of rubber sheeting, and by this process it will be possible to obtain as accurately as possible the locations of historic boundaries which no longer survive within the landscape but which are shown on the historic estate maps. These will then be combined with the identification survey mapping from the 1995 survey, and will enable a comparison between boundary features and those earthwork features identified from aerial photographic evidence.

### 3.3 BOUNDARY SURVEY

- 3.3.1 The proposed boundary survey is intended to determine the development of the boundary system within the extent of the study area. The survey will be undertaken in conjunction with and informed by the documentary survey (*Section 3.2*). It will examine both those boundaries that are still in use and those that have been removed and are evident only as an earthwork or in some instances a cropmark. The recording will examine all boundaries, determining their type, condition, maximum height, and key features within them such as openings, blockings, sheep creeps. It will examine the build type and character and develop a local typology of walling types to enable categorisation of the boundary form. This will define the basic forms of construction, such as orthostatic founded walls and those with multiple rows of through stones. It will identify sections of repair, and the form of the repair. The study will particularly examine the relationship between all sections of walling to establish relative dates of construction/repair. Where the walls are severely decayed then particular attention will be paid to the terminals of the walls.
- 3.3.2 **Site Location and Mapping:** the survey will use a 1:10,000 map base enlarged to 1:2000 for the annotation of the mapping, walls not depicted on these maps will be recorded by means of differential GPS survey. Differential GPS uses corrections either from EGNOS satellite signals or a post processed base station to achieve accuracies of +/- 0.25m. The locations of significant features such as wall breaks or changes of construction will also be recorded by GPS.
- 3.3.3 **Photographic Survey:** significant sections of walling, areas of damage and typical constructional styles will be photographically recorded in monochrome and digital formats. Detailed photographs will be taken of all sites using a scale bar and a north arrow to show the orientation of the photograph. All photography will be recorded on photographic *pro-forma* sheets which will show

the subject, orientation, date and location of the point from where the photograph is taken. The photography will be primarily undertaken within black and white 35mm format for archival purposes and will be maintained to archival standards. Photography will also be undertaken within digital formats (4.0 megapixel resolution) for presentation purposes. The use of a digital camera will allow the incorporation of a digital image of specific sites into the database form, if required. The use of photography in this way considerably enhances the usability of a database and greatly assists the analysis of the landscape.

3.3.4 **Descriptive Recording:** the boundary marker will be recorded either on a proforma or within a database on a palmtop computer. The key to economy of survey is being able to compile a descriptive record for each site in a fast and accurate manner, which can be implemented in all weather conditions. It is proposed that the data be directly input on site into a palm computer, within a weatherproof case; the data will be incorporated into an Access 97 compatible database. The proposed system of digital recording on site has the advantage that it can be input in adverse weather conditions, unlike conventional pro-forma sheets, and saves on the subsequent transcription of the data into the database. The descriptive record will define the principal characteristics of the boundary markers: form, character, height, width, phases of construction, relationship with other boundaries, and relationship with other archaeological features. It will record elements built into the boundary markers such as the numbers of through stones and their arrangement, hog holes, and entrances. It will record if the wall or boundary marker is constructed on an earlier boundary feature such as a lynchet or a collapsed foundation. The data will be collated into an access database linked into the GIS system and digital ground photographs will be incorporated, as required.

3.3.5 **Condition Survey:** while the primary recording database is intended to enable the determination of the development of the field system, a second parallel recording system will be utilised to record the condition of the boundary markers and to facilitate the monitoring of their changing condition. This will be undertaken using the DE proforma and the information from the condition survey will be synthesised into the DE Condition Record Excel sheet. The detailed record of the boundary markers condition will be augmented by photographic record of areas of decay.

#### 3.4 ANALYSIS AND REPORTING

3.4.1 **Analysis:** the cartographic analysis will be undertaken alongside the field survey that will record the stylistic character of the boundary markers, the structural phasing and the relationships between the markers. The analysis of the dataset will involve the compilation of a map regression, showing the development of the landscape over the period of the documented mapping. The mapping will be scanned and superimposed with the survey mapping (from the LUAU 1995 survey) within a CAD/GIS environment, to establish the development of the field system. It is proposed to use a relational database (Access), to correlate the phased relationships, and structural styles, in conjunction with the GIS map depictions. The analysis will combine the results of the map regression with the boundary survey and relict boundaries identified by the field survey to assess the relative phasing of the walls and boundaries. The representation of individual boundaries on the different historic maps will be entered into the database, and the relationships between the boundaries as defined in the database will be checked.

3.4.2 The boundaries will be subject to a basic level of phasing from examination of the map regression data; however, this will distinguish and approximately date the later boundaries but will leave much of the earlier boundaries unphased. The relationships between the boundaries will then be incorporated into a computerised matrix in order to rationalise the field systems and to define the phases of development. To this end bonded wall relationships will be ignored as they may have been produced as a result of a wall rebuilding episode, and only clearly demonstrable butt relationships will be incorporated into the matrix. The basic phasing will be linked to the individual farm units and the analysed phases these will then be entered into a field of the database and the results of the phasing will be graphically displayed within the GIS.

3.4.3 **Archive:** the results of the survey will form the basis of a full archive to professional standards, in accordance with current English Heritage guidelines (*The Management of Archaeological Projects, 2nd edition, 1991*). The project archive represents the collation and indexing of all the data and material gathered during the course of the project. This archive will be provided in the English Heritage Central Archaeological Services format. A synopses (normally the index to the archive and the report) should be placed in the Greater Manchester Sites and Monuments Record.

It is normal OA North practice to make a copy of the archive available for deposition with the National Archaeological Record in London.

3.4.4 **Report:** the report will present, summarise, and interpret the results of the programme detailed in Stages 3.1-3.3 above, and will include a full index of archaeological features identified in the course of the project. The reports will consist of an acknowledgements statement, lists of contents, summary, introduction summarising the brief and project design and any agreed departures from them. The report will identify the significance of the archaeological and architectural evidence and will include the following:

- It will include a summary of the previous fieldwork and will comprise an historical background of the training area
- Results of the archaeological survey, will be presented in conjunction with survey mapping. It will include a description of all boundary markers, and will present their relationship to other archaeological sites.
- An interpretative account of the development of the field systems from the earliest records and phasing to the present. The report will highlight those boundary elements that have either been lost or severely degraded.
- It will incorporate a complete bibliography of sources from which the data has been derived, and a list of further sources identified during the programme of work. It will have an appendix gazetteer of sites and boundary markers which will be based directly upon the project database.

3.4.5 The report will incorporate appropriate illustrations, including copies of the site plans, interpretative plan of the development of the landscape, all reduced to an appropriate scale. The site mapping will be based upon the GIS and CAD base. The report will be accompanied by photographs and historic illustrations illustrating the principal elements of the landscape.

3.4.6 The report will include recommendations for the future management of the training area and for further archaeological work.

3.4.7 **Editing and submission:** the report will be subject to the OA North's stringent editing procedure and the eight bound copies of the report will be submitted. In addition to the paper copies of the report a digital copy of the report and drawings will be submitted. The final drawings will be in ArcView and/or AutoCAD Map 2002 formats.

### 3.5 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

3.5.1 It is proposed that the survey programme incorporate a training element for members of the Holcombe Moor Heritage Group, in the course of the documentary study and the field survey. This would entail consultation with local historians (*Section 3.2.6*), but would also involve training of the members of the group in the course of the work. The volunteers will be given the opportunity of training / or shadowing in the course of the documentary study, visiting libraries, record offices and the SMR's. It is also envisaged that the volunteers undertake some survey work under close supervision from the OA North project director. They students will assist with the survey process, they will be taught how to use of GPS, and the character and significance of the archaeological landscape will be explained. They will be taught how to record the boundary markers on the proforma and the palm computer.

3.5.2 It is envisaged that larger training events be established in the course of the field work, and this would entail taking a group or groups around the study area explaining the history and character of the landscape. A site presentation would also be undertaken to explain the survey process and the means employed to complete the landscape study. At a further date the project manager will give a presentation to the group, and local groups and residents to initiate a two-way dialogue, and thereby provide the opportunity to obtain information about the site from the local community. It is recognised that the community involvement process can considerably slow up the survey, so the numbers of days with community participation will be restricted so that progress of survey can be achieved on the other days.

## 4. OTHER MATTERS

### 4.1 ACCESS

4.1.1 It is assumed that the Defence Estates will enable access to the full extent of the study area and would liaise with all tenants before the start of field work.

### 4.2 HEALTH AND SAFETY

4.2.1 Full regard will, of course, be given to all constraints (services) during the survey, as well as to all Health and Safety considerations. The OA North Health and Safety Statement conforms to all the provisions of the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Unit Managers) Health and Safety manual. Risk assessments are undertaken as a matter of course for all projects, and will anticipate the potential hazards arising from the project.

### 4.3 INSURANCE

4.3.1 The insurance in respect of claims for personal injury to or the death of any person under a contract of service with the Unit and arising in the course of such person's employment shall comply with the employers' liability (Compulsory Insurance) Act 1969 and any statutory orders made there under. For all other claims to cover the liability of OA North in respect of personal injury or damage to property by negligence of OA North or any of its employees there applies the insurance cover of £10m for any one occurrence or series of occurrences arising out of one event. The insurance will provide cover for volunteers working under the direct supervision of OA North staff.

### 4.4 CONFIDENTIALITY

4.4.1 The report is designed as a document for the specific use of Defence Estates, for the particular purpose as defined in this project design, and should be treated as such. Any requirement to revise or reorder the material for submission or presentation to third parties or for any other explicit purpose can be fulfilled, but will require separate discussion and funding.

## 5. WORK TIMETABLE

5.1 The phases of work will comprise the following elements. The days quoted are the duration for each individual task

i) **Documentary Study**  
8 days

ii) **Boundary Survey**  
8 days - field work  
2 days - Office

iii) **Analysis**  
8 days

v) **Report Production**  
8 days

vi) **Report Editing**  
8 days

## 6. RESOURCES

### 6.1 PROJECT TEAM

6.1.1 The survey will be undertaken by Peter Schofield (Project Supervisor), under the close guidance of the project manager, Jamie Quartermaine. The report writing and analysis will primarily be split between Peter and Jamie; Peter will prepare the gazetteer, the survey mapping, and the descriptive results. Jamie and Peter will prepare the narrative account of the landscape development, and the sections setting the site within a wider context.

6.1.2 **Project Management:** the project will be under the project management of **Jamie Quartermaine, BA Surv Dip MIFA** (OA North Project Manager) to whom all correspondence should be

addressed. Jamie is a very experienced landscape surveyor, who has undertaken or managed literally hundreds of surveys throughout Northern England since 1984, and has considerable experience of working on similar projects to that proposed. He has managed a major recording programme of Lyme Park, Cheshire, and also a survey of the Rectory Wood Gardens, Heysham Head, both for the National Trust. He has also undertaken surveys of Lowther Park, Cumbria, Rufford Park, Lancashire and also a structural survey of Rufford Old Hall, he has also managed the recording programme of Lathom Hall and Park, Lancashire. He has been a project manager since 1995 and has managed over 250 very diverse projects since then, which are predominantly survey orientated, but of all periods from Palaeolithic to twentieth century.

6.1.3 **Project Director:** the survey will be directed by **Peter Schofield** (OA North project Supervisor) who presently works full time on landscape surveys across the north-west. He has undertaken surveys at St Catherines, Hardknott Forest, Cumbria, Hartley Fold Estate, Cumbria, Ennerdale Valley, West Cumbria, a major programme of landscape survey across six upland areas in North Wales, Little Asby Common for the Friends of the Lake District, and a survey at Lowther Park. With the exception of Jamie Quartermaine, he is our most experienced landscape archaeologist.

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## APPENDIX 2: GAZETTEER

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The gazetteer forms a revised version of the one from the 1995 LUAU survey report. Additional sites have been added and can be seen on Figure 3. Some sites have been amended, but only for their physical characteristics in the field. All additional documentary evidence revealed has been added to the Farmstead Chronology (*Section 4.3*).

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Site No:	<b>1</b>
Site type:	Weir
SMR number:	10026.1.0
NGR:	SD 76755 17051
Height OD:	236m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Stream
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 7/2/95
Section of the stream which has been canalised and the stream bed has been laid with large stone slabs to form a small weir.	

*Documentary evidence*

Shown on 1910 OS 25" map as a weir.

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Site no.:	<b>2</b>
Site type:	Quarry
SMR number:	10027.1.0
NGR:	SD 76460 17001
Height OD:	285m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Fell slope
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 7/2/95
A large scoop quarried from the western fell side. The quarry has an opening c6m across and extends back into the slope for c3m. It is steep sided with a flat base, and there is some evidence of upcast at the quarry entrance.	

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Site no.:	<b>3</b>
Site type:	Ridge and furrow
SMR number:	10028.2.0
NGR:	SD 76354 16971
Height OD:	300m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Fell slope/moorland
Vegetation:	Heather
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 7/2/95
Though ridge and furrow could be seen from a distance it was difficult to identify on the ground because of the tussocky grass. A small section that was identified was cut into very thin soil and may be drainage furrows or old afforestation ploughing.	

*Aerial photographic evidence*

The aerial photographs show two patches of ridge and furrow, one orientated nearly north/outh, and the other north-west to south-east. These are straight and narrow and respect existing field boundaries.

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Site no.:	<b>4</b>
Site type:	Enclosure/pond bay
SMR number:	10030.1.0
NGR:	SD 76697 17155
Height OD:	254m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley bottom
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 7/2/95

A semi-circular area of flat land bounded by a low earthwork bank. Set into the gentle slope above the main stream gully. Though a much slighter feature, its shape and size are very similar to the adjacent pond bay (feature 21), and feature 4 may have been an earlier pond bay.

*Documentary evidence*

Not shown on the OS 25" maps in either 1893 or 1910.

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Site no.:	<b>5</b>
Site type:	Pond/mill site
Site name:	Bottoms
SMR number:	71.1.0
NGR:	SD 76728 16977
Height OD:	232m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley bottom
Vegetation:	Grassland/scrub
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 7/2/95

A sub-rectangular area of flat land bounded by an earthwork bank on its eastern and southern sides. To the north and west the area is terraced into the western slope of the main stream gully. The banks are c0.75m high, and there is a ruined flagstone sluice in the south-eastern corner. The brief inspection failed to reveal any traces of the adjacent building. An embanked channel running north from the pond is the remains of a leat which fed it from the weir (feature 1) (Tyson 1989).

*Documentary evidence*

The 1893 and 1910 OS 25" maps show a rectangular earthwork feature in this location with a building referred to as "Bottoms" immediately to the south. The 1850 6" OS map also shows the Bottoms and a pond to the north of it, and it is mentioned in the 1794 survey and under the Cinder Hill Factory entry in the 1842 Tithe Award, f97. The Bottoms was a textile mill, probably constructed in the late eighteenth century, and the pond probably powered an overshot water wheel (Tyson 1989). See site 50 for further details on documentary sources.

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Site no.:	<b>6</b>
Site type:	Depression
SMR number:	10016.1.1
NGR:	SD 76666 16811
Height OD:	224m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley bottom
Vegetation:	Grass/scrub
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 7/2/95

A large, steep sided, circular depression, adjacent to the stream in the valley bottom. It is c5m in diameter and 1.75m deep. The bottom appeared to be rounded, though the shape of the feature is somewhat masked by vegetation. The depression has a narrow entrance in the south-eastern side.

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Site no.:	<b>7</b>
Site type:	Quarry
SMR number:	10031.1.0
NGR:	SD 76643 16788

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Height OD:	227m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley bottom
Vegetation:	Grassland/scrub
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 7/2/95
A quarry hewn from the western side of the main stream gully. It is sub-rectangular in plan. The western side is c2.5m high, and it opens to the south-east. Another, smaller, quarry is located immediately to the south, and at a lower level. Both quarries are steep sided with flat bottoms. A small amount of upcast is visible below the entrance to the large quarry.	

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Site no.:	<b>8</b>
Site type:	Culvert
SMR number:	10016.1.2
NGR:	SD 76651 16805
Height OD:	224m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley bottom
Vegetation:	Grassland/scrub
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 7/2/95
Stone-lined, underground culvert, oriented south-east to north-west. The culvert is rectangular in section, c0.5m by 0.4m. It presumably acted as a drain.	

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Site no.:	<b>9</b>
Site type:	Channel
SMR number:	10016.1.3
NGR:	SD 76608 16776-76711 16961
Height OD:	240-232m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Grassland/scrub
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 7/2/95
A channel, c2m wide, terraced into the hill slope and defined by an earthen bank on its eastern side, runs roughly north-south from the south-western corner of the pond (feature 5). It follows the valley side above the western bank of the stream for c 215m until it turns sharply south-east and drops steeply towards the stream.	

#### *Documentary evidence*

This feature is probably the head race for the Cinder Hill Factory, and would presumably have fed an overshot wheel (Tyson 1989). It is not shown on either the 1893 or 1910 OS 25" maps.

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Site no.:	<b>10</b>
Site type:	Structure
SMR number:	10032.1.0
NGR:	SD 76608 16795
Height OD:	235m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Grassland/scrub
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 7/2/95
A rectilinear stone structure located adjacent to feature 9, on its western side. The structure is 4m in length and 1.5m wide, with an open eastern end and three stone steps in the western end. The south-facing internal elevation has a number of drainage pipes built into it, and the whole structure is terraced into the hill slope. Remnants of a corrugated iron roof are visible, suggesting the structure was formerly roofed.	

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Site no.:	<b>11</b>
Site type:	Flight of steps
SMR number:	10016.1.4
NGR:	SD 76622 16782
Height OD:	222-235m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Scrub
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 7/2/95
A flight of large stone slab steps leading east from feature <b>10</b> down to the valley floor. Some of the flight has been disturbed, and much of it is obscured by vegetation. Near the foot of the steps, to the south, is a roughly rectangular platform, which appears to be the remains of a small structure.	

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Site no.:	<b>12</b>
Site type:	Track and quarry
SMR number:	10043.1.0
NGR:	SD 76585 16693
Height	OD: 219-233m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 7/2/95
A straight section of a hollow way running south-west to north-east, presumably towards the Cinder Hill Factory. The hollow way is c1.5m wide and c0.75m deep. It is cut by a large quarry, which opens towards the stream, where upcast is evident near the quarry opening.	

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Site no.:	<b>13</b>
Site type:	Field
SMR number:	10033.1.0
NGR:	SD 76833 17372
Height OD:	257m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley bottom
Vegetation:	Heather
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95
Field bounded on the eastern side by a curving bank, composed of earth covering a stone core. To the north it is bounded by a ditch, with a short section of bank at its western end, and to the west the field is bounded by the stream. The field contains north south orientated ridge and furrow, only a part of which can be easily detected. The ridges are fairly straight, and are c2.5m wide and less than 0.1m high. Those close to the stream have been truncated by landslips into the stream.	

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Site no.:	<b>14</b>
Site type:	Field
SMR number:	10033.1.1
NGR:	SD 76830 17415
Height OD:	264m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley bottom
Vegetation:	Heather
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95
Rectangular field defined by earth-covered, stone banks on its northern and eastern sides, a ditch to the south and the stream on the west. The field contains east-west aligned ridge and furrow, c2.5m wide and less than 0.1m high. The ridges are short, but have a slight aratal curve.	

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Site no:	<b>15</b>
Site type:	Field boundary
SMR number:	-
NGR:	SD 76892 17619-76993 17384
Height OD:	270-290m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Heather
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95
Field boundary consisting of a stone core covered in earth, and standing less than 1m in height. It is orientated roughly north/south and runs along a contour on the eastern fell slope. To the west of feature 15 north-east to south-west aligned ridge and furrow can be seen when viewed from a distance, but it is barely detectable on the ground. The ridges appear to be narrow, but curving.	

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Site no.:	<b>16</b>
Site type:	Field boundary
SMR number:	-
NGR:	SD 76917 17542-76852 17482
Height OD:	265-280m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Heather
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95
Field boundary with stone core covered in earth, which runs obliquely down the hill slope from feature 15 towards the stream (roughly north-west to south-east). It is cut halfway down its length by a depression, which appeared to be caused by a spring. The western end of feature 16 crosses, and blocks the entrance to a quarry (feature 17).	

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Site no.:	<b>17</b>
Site type:	Quarry
SMR number:	10037.1.0
NGR:	SD 76862 17480
Height OD:	265m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Heather
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95
A large scoop in the valley slope, which is probably a quarry. It opens to the west and is circular in plan, measuring c12m in diameter. The sides of the quarry slope fairly gently, and the bottom is fairly flat. There is some evidence of upcast below the quarry mouth. The quarry is bounded to the north by feature 16, which also largely blocks its mouth.	

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Site no.:	<b>18</b>
Site type:	Quarry
SMR number:	10038.1.0
NGR:	SD 76990 17192
Height OD:	280m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Fell slope
Vegetation:	Heather
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95
A small, shallow scoop in a hillock overlooking Holcombe Head Farm. Ovoid in plan it opens to the west and measures c3m by 1.5m. The depression is steep sided, with a depth of less than 1m. Stones are exposed in the bottom of the depression.	

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Site no.:	<b>19</b>
Site type:	Farm buildings
Site name:	Holcombe Head Farm
SMR number:	10035.1.0
NGR:	SD 76953 17128
Height OD:	254m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95 OA North      Date: March 2006

A building complex on the eastern slope of the valley, which includes several ruinous stone structures, and one timber-framed building. There are numerous large timber beams around the complex, some of which have been burnt. The timber-framed building is the only one still standing. It has stone foundations and the timber superstructure may represent the reuse of an earlier building. Some stone flag floors are visible, although vegetation obscures most details.

This site appeared as it was described in 1995. There was no evidence of the original house that had lain to the south of the current farmstead complex and that had been recorded on the first edition OS map. No early architectural features were found within the current complex.

*Documentary evidence*

Shown on the 1850 6" and 1893 25" OS maps, and with additions on the 1910 map. It is included in the 1794 survey, p24, the 1842 Tithe Award, f96, and the rates are given for 1912/3 (BAS GL/36/4).

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Site no.:	<b>20</b>
Site type:	Field
SMR number:	10039.1.0
NGR:	SD 76897 17364
Height OD:	266m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95

A field bounded by broad, shallow ditches on the southern and eastern sides. A steep natural escarpment defines the western side and an existing dry-stone wall may lie on the northern boundary. The field contains low, north/south aligned ridge and furrow. The ridges are straight and c2.5m wide, and 0.1m in height.

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Site no.:	<b>21</b>
Site type:	Pond bay
SMR number:	10034.1.0
NGR:	SD 76645 17037
Height OD:	245m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Terrace on fell slope
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95

An oval pond formed by the creation of a pond bay, up to 1m in height externally. The pond has recently been extensively renovated, and is now known as Paddies Pond, but formerly it probably powered the mills at Bottoms and Cinder Hill Factory (Tyson 1989).

*Documentary evidence*

Shown on the 1893 and 1910 25", and 1850 6" OS maps.

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Site no.:	<b>22</b>
Site type:	Field boundary
SMR number:	10040.1.0
NGR:	SD 76864 17177

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Height OD:	262-249m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95
Low earthen bank running east-west down the hill slope. At its western end a shallow ditch runs parallel to it on the northern side. The bank is up to 0.2m high, but becomes very slight in places.	

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Site no.	<b>23</b>
Site type:	Field
SMR number:	10041.1.0
NGR:	SD 76863 17080
Height OD:	258-240m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Valley slope
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95

Field defined on northern side by a broad shallow ditch, c2m wide, with a low bank to its north. At its western end the ditch turns southwards, and though it is less well defined, seems to form the western boundary to the field. A short section of an east west gully may indicate the southern boundary of the field. No ridge and furrow was identified in this area, and although aerial photographs show rectilinear features here none were identified on the ground.

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Site no.	<b>24</b>
Site type:	Farm buildings
Site name:	Cinder Hill Farm
SMR number:	10014.1.0
NGR:	SD 76900 16978
Height OD:	250m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95 OA North Date: March 2006

A sunken rectangular feature, 1m deep, with stone revetting walls. It has an opening in the western wall. There are the remains of other ruinous stone structures immediately to the south. Some timber beams can be seen.

This site consisted of some destroyed buildings, to the north of which lay a c8m by 8m walled and sunken area that may have been a pond. The buildings were possibly two-celled. There was a raised, rectangular yard (c4m by 8m) to the rear (west) of the building. No early architectural features were visible. Angular quarried stones had been utilised in the construction of the building.

#### *Documentary evidence*

These features are the remains of Cinder Hill Farm, as shown on the 1893 and 1910 25", and 1850 6" OS maps. It is included in the 1794 survey, p23, as "Sinder Hill", and the rates for 1912/13 are given (BAS GL/36/4). Dowsett (1901, 86-7) mentions the presence of cinders and forge waste near the farm in the early nineteenth century, which led to the suggestion that there had been a bloomery on the site. There was iron working in Tottington manor in the medieval and Tudor periods, but there is little evidence to date the Cinder Hill Farm workings firmly (Tyson 1989).

Summary of a detailed documentary survey carried out by N Tyson on Cinder Hill (Tyson 1989): In 1688, Thomas Ainsworth, whose family had been resident in Holcombe since the fifteenth century, was sub-tenant at Cinder Hill, where the tenement (literally 'holding', but generally a subdivision of a house at this date) comprised: 'a messuage [dwelling], other buildings, and 12 acres of ancient copyhold land' (LRO DDHcl 3/202).

There is evidence, from a formerly existing date-stone inscribed 1715 (Rooney 1947, 28), for renewed occupancy, by the Brandwood family, at Holcombe Hey Fold and Cinder Hill, but there are no associated references concerning the cutler trade, or smelting.

There is a small amount of *Documentary evidence* for iron working in Rossendale for the thirteenth century, but none between the fourteenth and sixteenth centuries (Tupling 1927, 29). An entry in the de Lacy *comptotum* for 1295-6: ‘... nothing for oaks, *Hucetum* [bedding of dried leaves], and ore this year...’ (Lyons 1884, 120) implies that ore had previously been obtained for sale there. The earliest positive reference is in the 1305-6 *comptotum* where: ‘Brushwood/firewood for 1 forge for 16 weeks ... 16s 8d’ is recorded (Lyons 1884, 177). Kerr identified two other bloomery sites in Rossendale as belonging to the Ashworth family of cutlers during the Tudor period.

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Site no.	<b>25</b>
Site type:	Farm building
Site name:	Cinder Hill Farm
SMR number:	10014.1.1
NGR:	SD 76865 16928
Height OD:	245m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Valley slope
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95 OA North      Date: March 2006

Small rectangular stone structure, measuring 4m by 1m. Open on the western side and largely obscured by vegetation.

This had been the southernmost building at Cinder Hill farm. It appeared as described in 1995 and a further, larger, platform was visible in the yard. It measured 8m by 15m and had a slab wall running along the northern side.

*Documentary evidence*

The 1910 25" map shows this to be the remains of outbuildings associated with Cinder Hill Farm.

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Site no.	<b>26</b>
Site type:	Field
SMR number:	10014.2.0
NGR:	SD 76798 16850
Height OD:	242m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Terrace
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95

Area of ridge and furrow, orientated east west, on a terrace on the eastern side of the stream. The ridges are straight and are c4m wide and less than 0.1m high.

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Site no.	<b>27</b>
Site type:	Field
SMR number:	10015.3.0
NGR:	SD 76909 16730
Height OD:	245m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95

An area of north/south orientated ridge and furrow running roughly along the contours of a steep hill slope. The ridges are relatively straight and are c2.5m wide and c0.2m high. It is unusual for ridge and furrow to run along the contours of a steep slope, but the very regular nature of the ridges indicate that they are the result of a ploughing regime, rather than soil slippage.

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Site no.	<b>28</b>
Site type:	Farm buildings
Site name:	Nook Farm

SMR number:	10017.1.0
NGR:	SD 77039 16995
Height OD:	276m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95 OA North   Date: March 2006

Several rectilinear, ruinous stone structures, none surviving to a height in excess of 1m. Several timber beams are evident.

This was the rectilinear, northern, range of the farm. There was a great deal of structural collapse and no obvious architectural detail was evident. The buildings utilised small to medium angular quarried stones in the construction of the surviving, double-coursed, walls. The wall survived up to a height of seven courses and plain window sills were present.

*Documentary evidence*

Shown on 1893 and 1910 25", and 1850 6" OS maps. Included in the 1794 survey, p23, and the 1842 Tithe Award, f87.

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Site no.	<b>29</b>
Site type:	Farm building
SMR number:	10015.1.1
NGR:	SD 77051 16887
Height OD:	280m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95

A ruinous rectangular stone structure, measuring c10m by 5m. The upstanding remains are not higher than 0.75m. A number of timber beams are evident amongst the stone rubble. The structure has two adjacent entrances in the west-facing wall. Other buildings along the track between Nook Farm and Hamlets Farm are largely constructed of concrete, and are therefore relatively modern.

*Documentary evidence*

Shown on the 1893 25" OS map and as a ruin on the 1910 map. It is not clear to which farm it belonged.

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Site no.	<b>30</b>
Site type:	Farm buildings
Site name:	Hamlets Farm
SMR number:	10015.1.0 and 10015.2.0
NGR:	SD 77067 16715
Height OD:	280m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 8/2/95 OA North   Date: March 2006

Five ruinous stone-built rectangular structures. One large building in the northern part of the complex, which has walls standing to a height of c1m and internal partitions, appears to be the farmhouse. The other buildings are all small outbuildings except for a large square structure to the south of the farmhouse, which has walls standing to a maximum height of c2m.

There was a completely demolished later building to the north of a surviving, but ruined, L-shaped range. The L-shaped range was a three-celled structure with simple windows. There was a retaining drainage wall to the rear (east) adjacent to the lane. Various phases of the cottage were evident. The walls were well coursed and of double thickness. They were faced and featured quoins.

*Documentary evidence*

Shown on the 1893 and 1910 25", and 1850 6" OS maps. Included in 1794 survey, p22, as "Hamlet's Tenement". The building to the south of the main complex is a separate farm, called "West Mount" (OS 1982).

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Site no.	<b>31</b>
Site type:	Structure
SMR number:	10021.1.0
NGR:	SD 76728 17349
Height OD:	257m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

A small, rectangular structure of dry-stone construction set into the western side of the valley. The rear (western) wall is c1.5m high and appears to function as a retaining wall. The front wall is less than 0.5m high, with the northern and southern walls graduated between the two. The structure measures c2m by 1.5m, with the long axis orientated east west. There is some stone tumble adjacent to the eastern wall, but no evidence of a roof.

*Documentary evidence*

Not shown on the OS maps.

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Site no.	<b>32</b>
Site type:	Structure
SMR number:	10022.1.0
NGR:	SD 76774 17516
Height OD:	264m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

A low rectangular platform of dry-stone construction, built into the fell slope. It survives to a height of less than 0.5m, and measures c1.75m by 2m, although its precise extent is obscured by vegetation.

*Documentary evidence*

Not shown on the OS maps.

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Site no.	<b>33</b>
Site type:	Field
SMR number:	10023.1.0
NGR:	SD 76791 17698
Height OD:	297m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

Earth-covered stone bank running north-west to south-east, with a slight curve. To the north of this boundary ridge and furrow runs parallel to it. The ridges also curve slightly, and are 2.5m wide and c0.2m high. To the north of a small stream channel the ridges are straight and follow a slightly different alignment, running west-north-west to east-south-east; these are c1.7m wide. In both cases the ridges end just above the main stream, after crossing some particularly steep slopes. A small patch of straight, narrow ridge and furrow could be seen on the opposite side of the stream, when viewed from a distance, though little could be detected on the ground.

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Site no.	<b>34</b>
Site type:	Fields
SMR number:	10024.1.0
NGR:	SD 76590 16176
Height OD:	220m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley plain
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

An area of ridge and furrow running nearly north-south on the valley plain. The ridges are straight and are c2.5m wide and c0.2m high. Immediately to the south is an area of ridge and furrow running east/west. The remains of associated field boundaries are visible as low banks.

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Site no.	<b>35</b>
Site type:	Field
SMR number:	10018.1.0
NGR:	SD 76658 17655
Height OD:	309m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

Field defined to the south-east and south-west by an earth-covered stone bank and the north by an existing dry-stone wall. The northern end of the south-western boundary is composed of large stone slabs, c1m high, placed on their edges to form a monolithic wall. Within the field is slight, straight ridge and furrow, c2m wide, running north-west to south-east down the slope.

*Aerial photographic evidence*

The photographs suggest that the south-western boundary continued down to the stream, and there was a small structure on its western side.

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Site no.	<b>36</b>
Site type:	Field boundary
SMR number:	10019.1.0
NGR:	SD 76493 17479-76656 17296
Height OD:	323-277m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley slope
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

Earth-covered stone bank running nearly east/west down the hill slope. Near its eastern end is the start of a similar bank, which runs south until it reaches the head of a small stream.

*Aerial photographic evidence*

The photographs show various features in this area. Field boundaries and a small patch of what appears to be ridge and furrow can be seen, as well as less regular features, which may be natural. Only the two boundaries described above were identified on the ground.

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Site no.	<b>37</b>
Site type:	Field boundary
SMR number:	10020.2.0
NGR:	SD 76472 17268
Height OD:	305-288m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

Earth-covered stone bank running roughly north-west to south-east, down the hill slope. At its north-western end the bank turns 90 degrees and continues to a similar bank, which is marked as a boundary on the 1:10,000 OS map.

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Site no.	<b>38</b>
Site type:	Farm buildings
Site name:	Stanley Rake
SMR number:	10020.1.0
NGR:	SD 76351 17294
Height OD:	320m

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Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95
	OA North   Date: March 2006

A large ruinous structure of dry-stone construction. It is rectangular in plan with several internal dividing walls less than 1m in height. The walls are substantial, up to 0.75m wide. The long axis is aligned east/west along the contours of the slope. There is some evidence of timber roof beams. A trackway to the north leads across the slope behind the building.

A small, two-celled farmhouse with a double thickness stone internal wall. It is sat upon a revetted stone platform. There was evidence of mullioned windows on the northern and southern elevations. There were outhouse and byre extensions to the western and eastern sides.

*Documentary evidence*

Shown in use on the 1850 6", and 1893 25" OS maps, and as a ruin on the 1910 map. Included in 1794 survey, p24.

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Site no.	<b>39</b>
Site type:	Field boundaries
SMR number:	10020.2.1
NGR:	SD 76443 17191
Height OD:	300m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Terrace
Vegetation:	Heather
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

Short stretches of field boundaries composed of earth-covered stone banks. Traces of ridge and furrow appear in this area, but are difficult to identify under the tussocky grass. The ridges are straight and c2.5m wide.

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Site no.	<b>40</b>
Site type:	Ridge and furrow
SMR number:	10060.1.0
NGR:	SD 76443 15965
Height OD:	210m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley plain
Vegetation:	Heather
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

An area of straight, narrow ridge and furrow running north-east to south-west on the plain in the valley bottom. The ridges are c2m wide and c0.1m high.

*Aerial photographic evidence*

The photographs show irregular features in the southern end of this field which are probably natural. To the east is an area of straight, narrow ridge and furrow, which was not identified on the ground.

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Site no.	<b>41</b>
Site type:	Farm site
Site name:	Old Meadows
SMR number:	10047.1.0
NGR:	SD 76553 16309
Height OD:	228m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley plain
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

A square tank, measuring c3m by 3m, set into the northern side of an artificial bank. The tank is lined with wooden planks and has large wooden posts at each corner. When inspected the tank held at least 0.2m of water.

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*Aerial photographic evidence*

To the south and east of the tank straight, narrow ridge and furrow can be seen on the aerial photographs, and can be faintly seen on the ground.

*Documentary evidence*

The 1893 and 1910 25", and 1850 6" OS maps show a building called Old Meadows in this location, and the tank may be associated with this, most of the farm having been demolished for the rifle range. Old Meadows is included in the 1794 survey, p29.

Site no.	<b>42</b>
Site type:	Quarry
SMR number:	10025.1.0
NGR:	SD 76834 16300
Height OD:	220m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Valley plain
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95
A possible quarry located on the valley plain. It is circular in plan (c12m in diameter), with gently sloping sides and it opens to the south.	

Site no.:	<b>43</b>
Site type:	Farm buildings
Site name:	Higher and Middle Ridge
SMR number:	10046.1.0
NGR:	SD 76943 16288
Height OD:	234m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Valley plain
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95
Two ruinous, rectangular stone structures. The northern one is of cemented stone construction, with several internal dividing walls, which survive to a height of c1m. Some of the exterior elevations are rendered, and there is a large amount of stone rubble and timber beams. A trackway leads to it from the west and there are the remains of a large gatepost. The southern structure is of similar construction and in a similar state of preservation, but it is smaller in size. It has a track leading to it, and a large opening in the western side of the building suggests the existence of a barn.	

*Documentary evidence*

On the modern OS map the northern building is called "Higher Ridge" and the southern one, "Middle Ridge". Although both are shown on the 1893 and 1910 25", and 1850 6" OS maps, only Higher Ridge is named. Higher Ridge is included in 1794 survey, p22.

Site no.	<b>44</b>
Site type:	Farm buildings
Site name:	Lower Ridge
SMR number:	10082.1.0
NGR:	SD 77120 15791
Height OD:	212m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Ridge between streams
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

A ruinous, rectangular stone structure, largely obscured by vegetation, including trees. The walls survive to a maximum height of 1.5m, and there is considerable stone rubble.

*Documentary evidence*

Shown on 1893 and 1910 25", and 1850 6" OS maps.

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Site no.	<b>45</b>
Site type:	Farm buildings
Site name:	Clarke's Tenement Farm
SMR number:	10053.1.0
NGR:	SD 77220 16213
Height OD:	280m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 10/2/95

Four ruinous, stone structures with walls standing to a height of 2m. There is considerable stone rubble and some timber beams. Downslope, to the west, is a sub-rectangular feature composed of earth-covered stone tumble. It measures c7m by 5m, and is less than 1m high. The eastern side is terraced into the slope, and there is a possible entrance on the northern side. This is perhaps a former sheep shelter. To the north-west of the farm building is a small patch of ridge and furrow, 2.5m wide and 0.2m high.

*Documentary evidence*

Shown on the 1893 and 1910 25", and 1850 6" OS maps as Clarke's Farm; the sheep fold is not shown.

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Site no.	<b>46</b>
Site type:	Farm building
Site name:	Taylor's Farm
SMR number:	10045.1.0
NGR:	SD 77121 16519
Height OD:	285m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Valley side
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 10/2/95

A ruinous farm comprising one large rectangular structure and a small square structure immediately to the south. The larger building is constructed of cemented stone with walls surviving to a height of 1.5m. The long axis is orientated north/south, and there are several internal dividing walls. The smaller structure is of brick construction, and is probably a later addition. Downslope, to the west, is a spring with a square brick and concrete wellhead structure, as well as stones indicating the presence of earlier structures.

*Documentary evidence*

Shown on the 1850 6", and 1910 25" OS map. Included in the 1794 survey, p22, as Taylor's Tenement.

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Site no.	<b>47</b>
Site type:	Field system
SMR number:	10085.1.0
NGR:	SD 76779 16550
Height OD:	235m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley plain
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 10/2/95

Three fields of straight, narrow ridge and furrow, all ridges c2.5m in width and c0.1m high. In the northern field the ridges run north-east to south-west, in the middle one they run east-north-east to west-south-west, and the southern ridges run north-west to south-east. The ridges generally relate to existing boundaries.

---

Site no.	<b>48</b>
Site type:	Farm site
Site name:	Stonerooks
SMR number:	10044.1.0
NGR:	SD 76479 16615
Height OD:	265m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre

Topography: Valley plain  
 Vegetation: Grass/heather  
 Visited by: Ian Miller and Jane Kenney Date: 9/2/95

Area landscaped for rifle range, no trace of the farm buildings remain.

*Documentary evidence*

Shown on 1893 and 1910 25", and 1850 6" OS maps. Rates on this property given for 1912/3 (BAS GL/36/4).

Site no. **49**  
 Site type: Farm site  
 Site name: Further Meadows  
 SMR number: 10042.1.0  
 NGR: SD 76521 16898  
 Height OD: 275m  
 Landuse: MOD Training Centre  
 Topography: Valley plain  
 Vegetation: Rough grassland  
 Visited by: Ian Miller and Jane Kenney Date: 9/2/95  
 OA North 2005

No trace could be found of the farm buildings and as the site is on the edge of the rifle range it was probably completely demolished during the construction of the range.

Contrary to the earlier entry, two sunken house platforms survived on the northern side of the rifle embankment. The section of green lane, (Site **67**), that lay to the west of these platforms was revetted at this point to retain the road as it ran past the farmhouse. The overall area of the farmstead measures c35m by 20m.

*Documentary evidence*

Shown on the 1893 and 1910 25", and 1850 6" OS maps.

Site no. **50**  
 Site type: Mill site  
 SMR number: 10016.1.0  
 Site name: Cinder Hill Factory  
 NGR: SD 76630 16747  
 Height OD: 215m  
 Landuse: MOD Training Centre  
 Topography: Valley bottom  
 Vegetation: Grassland/scrub  
 Visited by: Ian Miller and Jane Kenney Date: 9/2/95

Little can be seen of the factory building itself, though other features probably associated with it are listed above, most notably the head race (feature **9**).

*Documentary evidence*

The factory is shown as a large building on the 1893 and 1910 25" OS maps, but is not named. Cinder Hill Factory is mentioned in the 1842 Tithe Award, f97, and shown on the 1850 OS 6" map. The factory was constructed, to spin cotton, along with its head race, shortly after 1823, and it supplemented the mill already upstream (feature **5**). The mill was converted from water power to steam by 1859, changed to woollen weaving and was abandoned in 1868. The mill was briefly reused between 1871 and 1875 as a bleach works and finally closed in 1876 (Tyson 1989). The site of a possible bloomery mentioned by Dowsett (1901, 86-7) is located near Cinder Hill Farm and is not associated with the textile mills in the valley bottom.

In 1794 the Cinder Hill premises, tenanted by Lawrence Brandwood, included an engine house (LRO DDX/118/139/29, parcel 26). Tyson (1989, 2) considers that the mill pond and upper leat at Cinder Hill (feature **05**) date from the Brandwood tenancy, being upgraded a century later by the Parker family. In 1767 John Brandwood, fustian weaver, took on the eight-year-old James Shuttleworth as an apprentice (Bury Reference Lib L21/3/22). The detailed 1794 survey refers also to five other engine houses, six factories (including Cinder Hill), two walk mills, three engine buildings, and the mill complex at Berwood Lee. The 1794 survey stated that: 'All mills, factory and engine buildings are valued 1/4 higher than common cottage buildings of the same size, because of the advantage of the water which works the machinery.'

The rateable value of the Cinder Hill engine house was £4 out of £19 for the whole tenement. Between 1802 and 1811, the Cinder Hill engine house was in the hands of a cotton carder, John Pennington, and from then till 1823 by his relation Thomas Pennington. The adjacent farm was not always in the same tenancy during

this period. In 1823 the entire tenement passed to John Parker who converted the engine house to cottages (named 'Bottoms'), and extended the mill leat for c200m downstream to a new cotton factory. Access rights were negotiated across Holcombe Hey Fold estate (LRO DDHc1 Lib QQ; Tyson 1989, 2-3). The factory remained in Parker hands until 1851, and cart roads and embankments were improved during this period. Thomas Ogden was the occupant by 1859 and the mill had been converted to steam, and changed from cotton spinning to wool weaving. As a result of the cotton famine, the factory closed in 1868.

Parker's mill at Cinder Hill is described by Tyson (1989, 3) from primary documents (LRO PUB 8/22), but the detail is unnecessary here. The building was of three stories with an area of 731 sq yds, further extended in 1864.

The mill was used briefly as a bleach works between 1871 and 1875, closing the following year (LRO PUB 11/1-28). By the time the first edition of the OS 1:2500 map was published in 1893, the factory was entirely disused.

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Site no.	<b>51</b>
Site type:	Farm site
Site name:	Brashwood
SMR number:	10029.1.0
NGR:	SD 76597 17110
Height OD:	280m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley bottom
Vegetation:	Rough grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

Nothing could be seen of the farm buildings, which were presumably completely demolished when the range was constructed.

*Documentary evidence*

Appears as small structure on the 1850 6" OS map.

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Site no.	<b>52</b>
Site type:	Farm site
Site name:	Old Hoyles
SMR number:	10058.1.0
NGR:	SD 76456 16046
Height OD:	215m
Landuse:	MOD Training Centre
Topography:	Valley plain
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

No traces of farm buildings were visible on the ground, presumably having been removed for construction of the MOD range.

*Documentary evidence*

Shown on the 1893 and 1910 25", and 1850 6" OS maps. Included in the 1794 survey, p29.

---

Site no.	<b>53</b>
Site type:	Flint scatters
Site name:	Bull Hill
SMR number:	Lancashire - 1074
NGR:	SD 76780 18730
Height OD:	418m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Upland plateau
Vegetation:	Heather
Visited by:	Mark Fletcher

The peat-covered flanks of Bull Hill have been eroded away around this location to expose the underlying weathered bedrock. Presumably the flints were recovered from this interface. A cursory inspection did not reveal any new artefacts.

*Documentary evidence*

“On Bull Hill are remains of an early Neolithic floor” (Farrer and Brownbill 1912, 144). Various flint flakes and tools were found on Bull Hill in 1886, including a scraper, one lozenge-shaped and a barb and tanged arrowhead. Fifty or sixty flakes and a core were found at one spot in 1877, and the summit of Bull Hill still yields occasional finds as the peat on the hill top is eroding. Most of the pieces described appear to be Neolithic or Bronze Age, but apparently some Mesolithic flints have also been found (Lancashire SMR, PRN 1074).

---

Site no.	<b>54</b>
Site type:	Boundary
Site name:	“Old Gray Wall”
SMR number:	-
NGR:	SD 7709 1769 to 7721 1729
Height OD:	375m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Edge of upland plateau
Vegetation:	Heather
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

No trace of this feature could be identified at the location indicated on the map, and it is probably buried under peat. Further north, by the path leading to the Pilgrims' Cross, is a slight bank which may represent the continuation of this boundary.

*Documentary evidence*

Shown on the 1850 OS 6" map running roughly north-west to south-east. Contrary to the note in Dowsett (1901, 40), the map shows the wall turns a right angle at its southern end to run roughly south-west. Dowsett (1901, 40) reports that only the lowest courses of the wall were visible.

---

Site no.	<b>55</b>
Site type:	Site of cross/cairn
Site name:	Pilgrims or Whewell Cross
SMR number:	Lancashire - 1073
NGR:	SD 77170 18190
Height OD:	368m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Upland plateau
Vegetation:	Heather
Visited by:	Ian Miller and Jane Kenney      Date: 9/2/95

A massive rectangular monolith of gritstone, set upon a masonry base, now marks the site of the Pilgrims' Cross. Around the base of this marker are the much denuded remains of what appears to be a large cairn, possibly of late prehistoric origin. This measured c10m in diameter, with a maximum height of c0.5m, and is not now clearly discernible, as it has been badly eroded by visitors to the Pilgrims' Cross. The cairn was first identified by members of the Bury Archaeological Group.

*Documentary evidence*

The Pilgrims' Cross is mentioned in 1176, in the charter between Roger de Montbegon and Monk Bretton Priory, and its base, with a socket for the cross, survived until 1901. In 1902 a memorial stone was set up on the site (Lancashire SMR, PRN 1073; Dowsett 1902, 107-129).

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Site no.	<b>56</b>
Site type:	Coal mine
SMR number:	10084.1.0
NGR:	SD 7648 1829
Height OD:	373m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Upland plateau
Vegetation:	Heather
Visited by:	Mark Fletcher      Date: 9/2/95

The choked-up mouth of a mine adit is visible on the west bank of the Red Brook, almost certainly utilised to exploit the Sand Rock Mine seam, which dips gently to the north-east, a factor which would obviate pumping problems or coal transport to the surface.

*Documentary evidence*

The Sand Rock Mine seam is indicated upon the 1867 Geological Survey.

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Site no.:	<b>56A</b>
Site type:	Coal mine related structure
SMR number:	-
NGR:	SD76501831
Height OD:	373m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Upland plateau
Vegetation:	Heather
Visited by:	Mark Fletcher      Date: 9/2/95

On the east bank of the Red Brook, directly opposite to feature 56, is a small stone-built structure, comprising a narrow stone-lined trough, c1m below ground level, which runs for c9m eastwards from the stream, into a square stone lined chamber, measuring c3m by 3m. The whole of this is ruined, and appears to be of dry-stone walling, using local gritstone as a building material. It is clearly related to the adit (56) on the opposite side of the stream, but the function is unknown. To the south are several banks of tipped spoil, now overgrown, and it is suggested that these may well represent spoil from the mine.

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Site no.:	<b>57</b>
Site type:	Pond
SMR number:	-
GMAU no.:	2
NGR:	SD 7681 1586
Height OD:	220m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Undulating lowland
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	GMAU      Date: March 1992

'Pond, may be a water-filled marl pit'.

*Documentary evidence*

Shown on 1850 6" OS map.

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Site no.:	<b>58</b>
Site type:	Depression
SMR number:	-
GMAU no.:	3
NGR:	SD 7697 1579
Height OD:	215m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Undulating lowland
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	GMAU      Date: March 1992

'A grassed over depression in the corner of the field. May be the result of clay extraction.'

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Site no.:	<b>59</b>
Site type:	Lane
SMR number:	3968.1.0
GMAU no.:	4
NGR:	SD 7687 1582
Height OD:	215m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Undulating lowland

Vegetation: Grassland  
 Visited by: GMAU Date: March 1992  
 'A sunken lane, c 4m wide'.

*Documentary evidence*  
 Appears on the 1786 map.

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Site no. **60**  
 Site type: Pond  
 SMR number: -  
 GMAU no.: 5  
 NGR: SD 7687 1573  
 Height OD: 215m  
 Landuse: Sheep pasture  
 Topography: Undulating lowland  
 Vegetation: Grassland  
 Visited by: GMAU Date: March 1992  
 'Pond, possible water-filled marl pit'.

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Site no. **61**  
 Site type: Depression  
 SMR number: -  
 GMAU no.: 6  
 NGR: SD 7696 1570  
 Height OD: 210m  
 Landuse: Sheep pasture  
 Topography: Undulating lowland  
 Vegetation: Grassland  
 Visited by: GMAU Date: March 1992  
 'A large grassed over depression, which may be the result of clay extraction'.

---

Site no. **62**  
 Site type: Farm  
 Site name: Higher Spendleach  
 SMR number: 3972.1.0  
 GMAU no.: 7  
 NGR: SD 7655 1544  
 Height OD: 200m  
 Landuse: Sheep pasture  
 Topography: Undulating lowland  
 Vegetation: Grassland  
 Visited by: GMAU Date: March 1992  
 OA North 2005

'There are no visible remains of the building apart from stone debris which may be related to it'.  
 The site currently survives as a shallow sub-circular depression which has been crossed by the later access road to the firing range. The depression is grass covered but is flat and levelled in the centre with a lynchett field boundary running away to the east.

*Aerial photographic evidence*

To the north and west of the site of Higher Spendleach traces of ridge and furrow and possible field boundaries can be seen in the aerial photographs, though little is evident on the ground.

*Documentary evidence*

Shown in 1786, and as a rectangular structure with a porch on the south side on the 1842 Tithe Map. The site is vacant on the 1898 map.

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Site no.	<b>63</b>
Site type:	Farm
Site name:	Spenleach (formerly Lower Spenleach)
SMR number:	3971.1.0
GMAU no.:	8
NGR:	SD 7660 1535
Height OD:	195m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Undulating lowland
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	GMAU      Date: March 1992

'The site is now vacant, but the foundations of some of the structures are still visible. Much of the debris is of machined brick, but there are some stone remains'.

*Documentary evidence*

This appears on the 1786 map and as an L-shaped structure and two rectangular structures on the 1842 Tithe Map. Three structures are shown on the 1898 map.

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Site no.	<b>64</b>
Site type:	Farm
Site name:	Gibraltar
SMR number:	3970.1.0
GMAU no.:	9
NGR:	SD 7675 1547
Height OD:	195m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Undulating lowland
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	GMAU      Date: March 1992 OA North 2005

'The site is now vacant. Some stone debris and what appears to be a house platform remain'.

The site currently survives as a low collection of earthen mounds around a distinct platformed area set at the junction of several relict field boundaries.

*Aerial photographic evidence*

Around the site of Gibraltar Farm traces of ridge and furrow and possible field boundaries can be seen in the aerial photographs, though little is evident on the ground.

*Documentary evidence*

The 1842 Tithe Map shows two rectangular structures described as farmhouse, barn and cowhouse. Shown on 1893 25" OS map, but not on the 1910 map.

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Site no.	<b>65</b>
Site type:	Lane
Site name:	Spenleach Lane
SMR number:	8733.1.1
GMAU no.:	11
NGR:	SD 7664 1526
Height OD:	175-200m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Undulating lowland
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	GMAU      Date: March 1992

*Documentary evidence*

Appears on the 1786 map.

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Site no.	<b>66</b>
Site type:	Depression
SMR number:	-
GMAU no.:	12

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NGR:	SD 7663 1519
Height OD:	195m
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Undulating lowland
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	GMAU      Date: March 1992
'A large overgrown depression which may have been produced as a result of clay extraction'.	

---

Site no.	<b>67</b>
Site type:	Farm Buildings
Site name:	Nook south
SMR number:	-
NGR:	SD 7704 1693
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Undulating lowland
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	OA North   Date: March 2006

These were well constructed detached structures that were situated to the south of the main range of farm buildings at Nook (Site 28). The walls were well coursed and lime mortared. Large quoin stones were present at the corners of the buildings. The buildings appear between 1912 and the 1930 on the OS mapping.

---

Site no.	<b>68</b>
Site type:	Sheep Fold
Site name:	Holcombe Head
SMR number:	-
NGR:	SD 7684 1776
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Undulating lowland
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	OA North 2005

A sheepfold (measuring c6m by 4m) that lay to the north of the western end of field boundary number 828 located on the external edge of the outer garth of Holcombe Head farm. It was built with sandstone blocks, some of which consisted of a high percentage of quartzite inclusions. The double-thickness wall was 1.10m high and 0.60m wide. It was built from dressed stones that were arranged in random, laminar horizontal, courses. There was one through-band present.

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Site no.	<b>69</b>
Site type:	Water Trough
Site name:	Cinder Hill
SMR number:	-
NGR:	SD 7688 1691
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Undulating lowland
Vegetation:	Grassland
Visited by:	OA North Date: March 2006

A disused sandstone water trough that was containing large grained quartzite inclusions. It measured approximately 0.70m wide by 0.45m deep, It is also 1.68m long and 0.13m thick. It was placed along the western edge of a slab wall located to the south of Cinder Hill farmstead.

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Site no.	<b>70</b>
Site type:	Bield
Site name:	Hamlets
SMR number:	-
NGR:	SD 7698 1686
Landuse:	Sheep pasture
Topography:	Undulating lowland

Vegetation: Grassland  
 Visited by: OA North Date: March 2006  
 A sub-rectangular bield that was butted against, and situated to the west of a wall (Number 845). It measured approximately .2m wide by 6m long overall.

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Site no. **71**  
 Site type: Road Surface  
 Site name: Cinder Hill  
 SMR number: -  
 NGR: SD 7692 1696  
 Landuse: Sheep pasture  
 Topography: Undulating lowland  
 Vegetation: Grassland  
 Visited by: OA North Date: March 2006  
 A small relict portion of stone slab and cobble road surface that was adjacent to Cinder Hill farm. It measured 2m long by 0.40m wide and had been exposed by the water action that was the result of a modern drainage channel running along the road.

---

Site no. **72**  
 Site type: Ridge and Furrow  
 Site name: Higher Ridge  
 SMR number: -  
 NGR: SD 7706 1604  
 Landuse: Sheep pasture  
 Topography: Undulating lowland  
 Vegetation: Grassland  
 Visited by: OA North Date: March 2006  
 A small relict area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located on the eastern side of a narrow spit of ridgeline to the south of Higher Ridge Farm. It is orientated roughly west to east running downslope.

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Site no. **73**  
 Site type: Ridge and Furrow  
 Site name: Taylor's Farm  
 SMR number: -  
 NGR: SD 7709 1638  
 Landuse: Sheep pasture  
 Topography: Undulating lowland  
 Vegetation: Grassland  
 Visited by: OA North Date: March 2006  
 A small relict area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located on the hillslope to the south of Taylor's Farm. It is orientated roughly north to south running along the contour of the slope.

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Site no. **74**  
 Site type: Ridge and Furrow  
 Site name: Cinder Hill  
 SMR number: -  
 NGR: SD 7689 1701  
 Landuse: Sheep pasture  
 Topography: Undulating lowland  
 Vegetation: Grassland  
 Visited by: OA North Date: March 2006  
 A small relict area of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located adjacent to the northern end of Cinder Hill Farm. It is orientated roughly north-west to south-east.

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Site no. **75**

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Site type: Ridge and Furrow  
 Site name: Holcombe Hey Farm  
 SMR number: -  
 NGR: SD 7644 1676  
 Landuse: Sheep pasture  
 Topography: Undulating lowland  
 Vegetation: Grassland  
 Visited by: OA North Date: March 2006

Two small relict areas of narrow ridge and furrow cultivation located on the hillslope to the north side of the green land running eastwards from Holcombe Hey Farm Taylor's Farm. It is orientated roughly east to west running downslope.

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Site no. **76**  
 Site type: Building Platform  
 Site name: Bottoms  
 SMR number: -  
 NGR: SD 7674 1695  
 Landuse: Sheep pasture  
 Topography: Undulating lowland  
 Vegetation: Grassland  
 Visited by: OA North Date: March 2006

The 1893 and 1910 OS 25" maps show a building in this location with a building referred to as "Bottoms" it is associated with pond bay to the north (Site 6). The 1850 6" OS map also shows the Bottoms and a pond to the north of it, and it is mentioned in the 1794 survey and is contained with the Cinder Hill Factory entry in the 1842 Tithe Award, f97 and was part of Cinder Hill landholding at the time. The Bottoms was a textile mill, probably constructed in the late eighteenth century, and the pond probably powered an overshot water wheel (Tyson 1989). See Site 50 for further details on documentary sources. The building survives as a low foundation of a house platform at this location. It is obscured by undergrowth.

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## ILLUSTRATIONS

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### FIGURES

Fig 1: Holcombe Moor Study Area

Fig 2: Yates - The County Palatine of Lancaster (1786)

Fig 3: Survey Sites by Type

Fig 4: Suggested layout of the sixteenth / seventeenth century farmsteads

Fig 5: Farmsteads Shown on the Tithe Map (1842)

Fig 6: 1842 Farmsteads overlain on Original Farmsteads

Fig 7: Farmsteads and Field Boundaries on the Tithe Map (1842)

Fig 8: Field Boundaries on Tithe (1842) and OS Maps (1898)

Fig 9: Field Boundaries on OS Map (1898)

Fig 10: Field Boundaries on OS Map (1898) and Current Boundaries

Fig 11: Current Surviving Boundaries and OS 1898 Map

Fig 12: Current Field Boundaries by type

Fig 13: Current Field Boundaries (Walls)

Fig 14: Surviving Height of Current Field Boundaries Banks/ Lynchets

Fig 15: Hollingrove Farmstead Map Regression

Fig 16: Hollingrove Farmstead on Tithe Map (1842)

Fig 17: Hollingrove - Phase One

Fig 18: Hollingrove - Phase Two

Fig 19: Hollingrove - Phase Three

Fig 20: Hollingrove - Phase Four

Fig 21: Hollingrove - Phase Five

Fig 22: Hollingrove surviving boundaries overlain on Tithe Map (1842)

Fig 23: Holcombe Head Farmstead on Tithe Map (1842)

Fig 24: Holcombe Head - Phase One

Fig 25: Holcombe Head - Phase Two

Fig 26: Holcombe Head - Phase Three

Fig 27: Holcombe Head - Phase Four

Fig 28: Holcombe Head - Phase Five

Fig 29: Holcombe Head - Phase Six

Fig 30: Holcombe Head - Phase Seven

Fig 31: Holcombe Head surviving boundaries overlain on Tithe Map (1842)

Fig 32: The distribution of early farms from documentary evidence

Fig 33: The distribution of later farms from documentary evidence

## **PLATES**

Plate 1: Cultivation at Holcombe Head

Plate 2: Ruins of Stanley Rake Farm

Plate 3: Pond Bay at Bottoms Cottages

Plate 4: Lodge Reservoir and Possible Hushings - Holcombe Head

Plate 5: Old Image of Higher Ridge Farm (by Edwin Longworth)

Plate 6: Ruins at Higher Ridge Farm

Plate 7: View of main area of boundary removal

Plate 8: Slab Walling at Clarke's Tenement

Plate 9: Slab Walling at Cinder Hill

Plate 10: Overlain Boundaries on the Garth of Holcombe Head Farm

Plate 11: View of the more improved land to the south of Holcombe Head

Plate 12: Aerial view of the field-system and cultivation around Stanley Rake farmstead at the head of the valley (GMSMR, 27-3-96, Film 1 Shot 8)

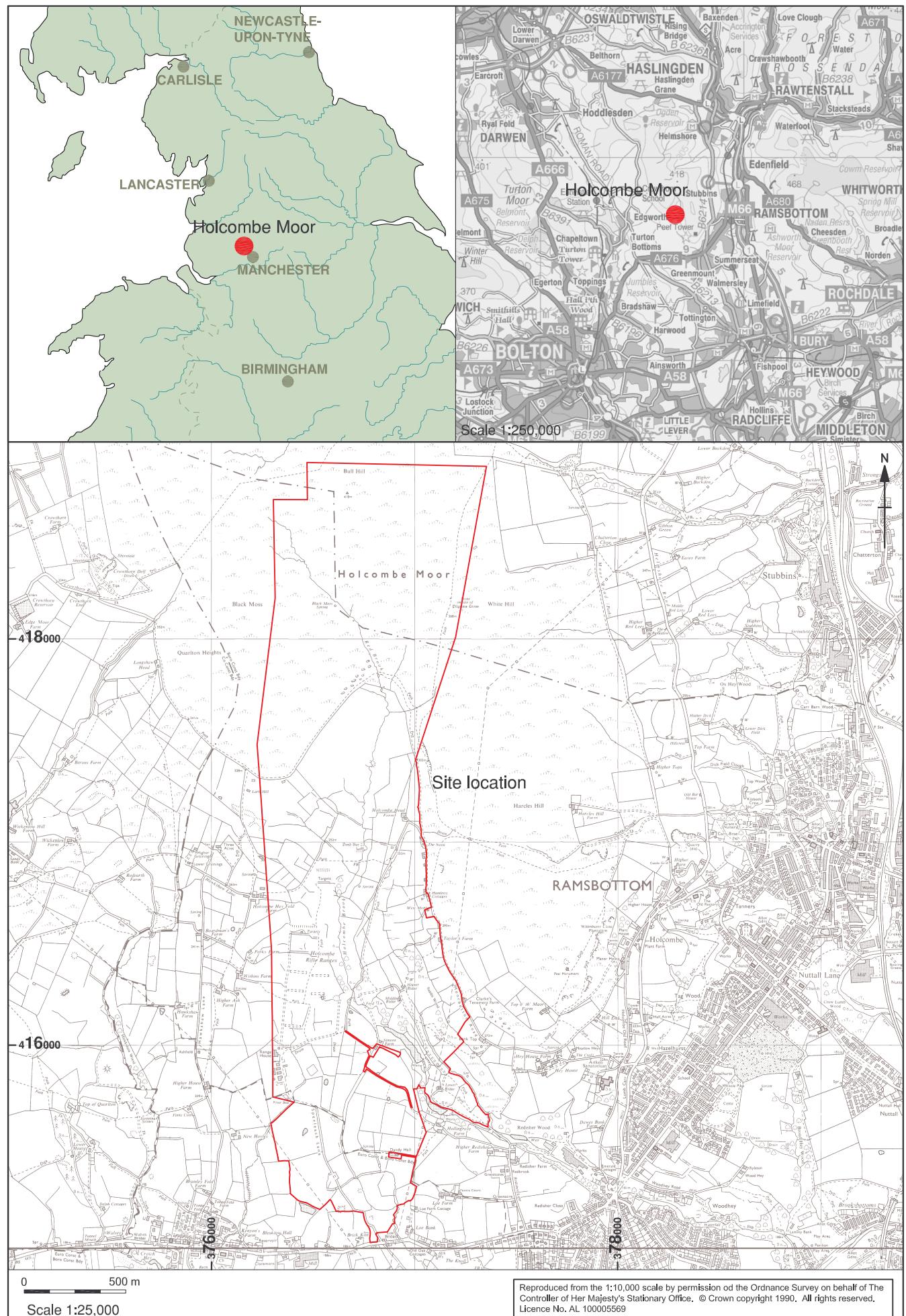


Figure 1: Holcombe Moor Study Area

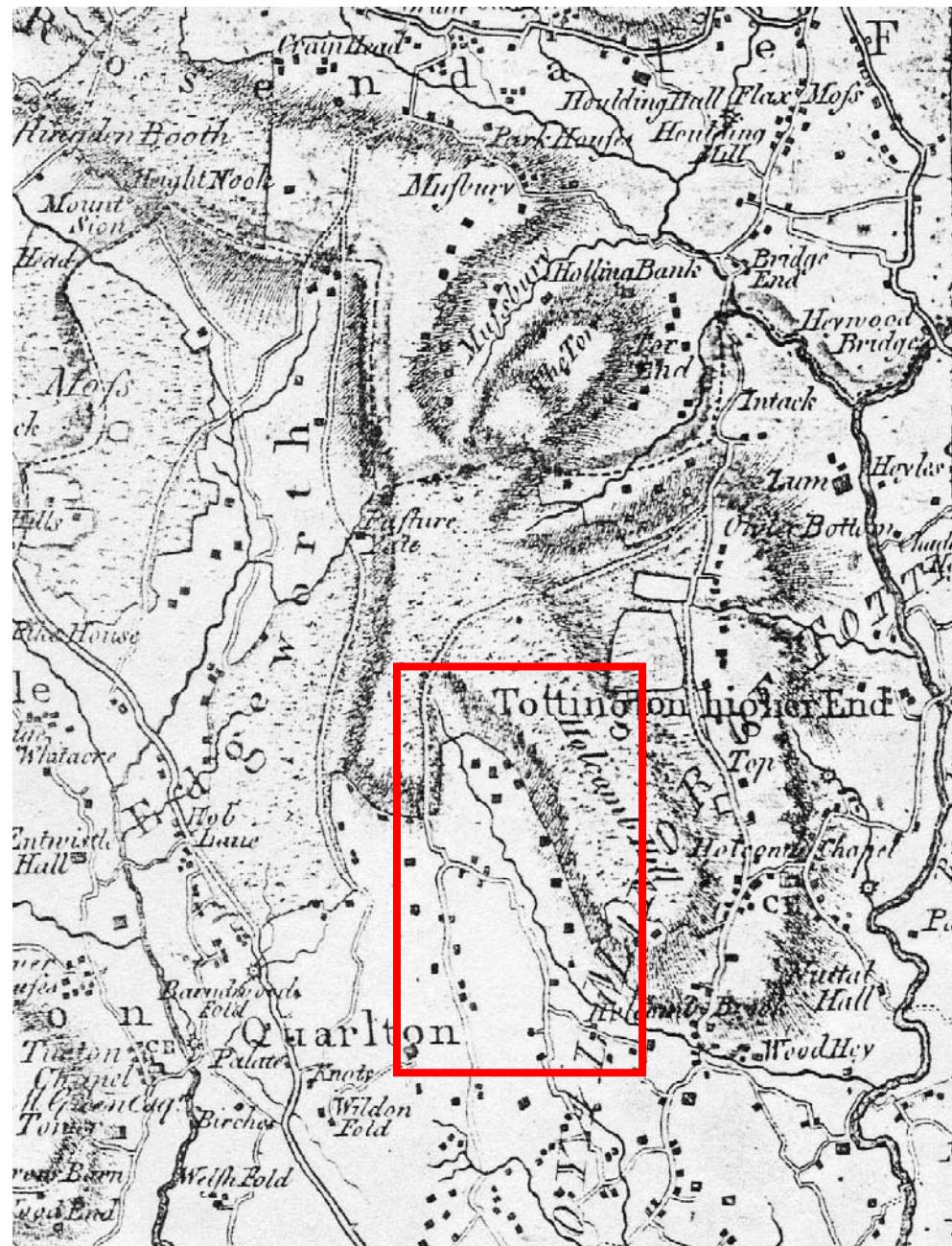


Fig 2: Yates - The County Palatine of Lancaster (1786)

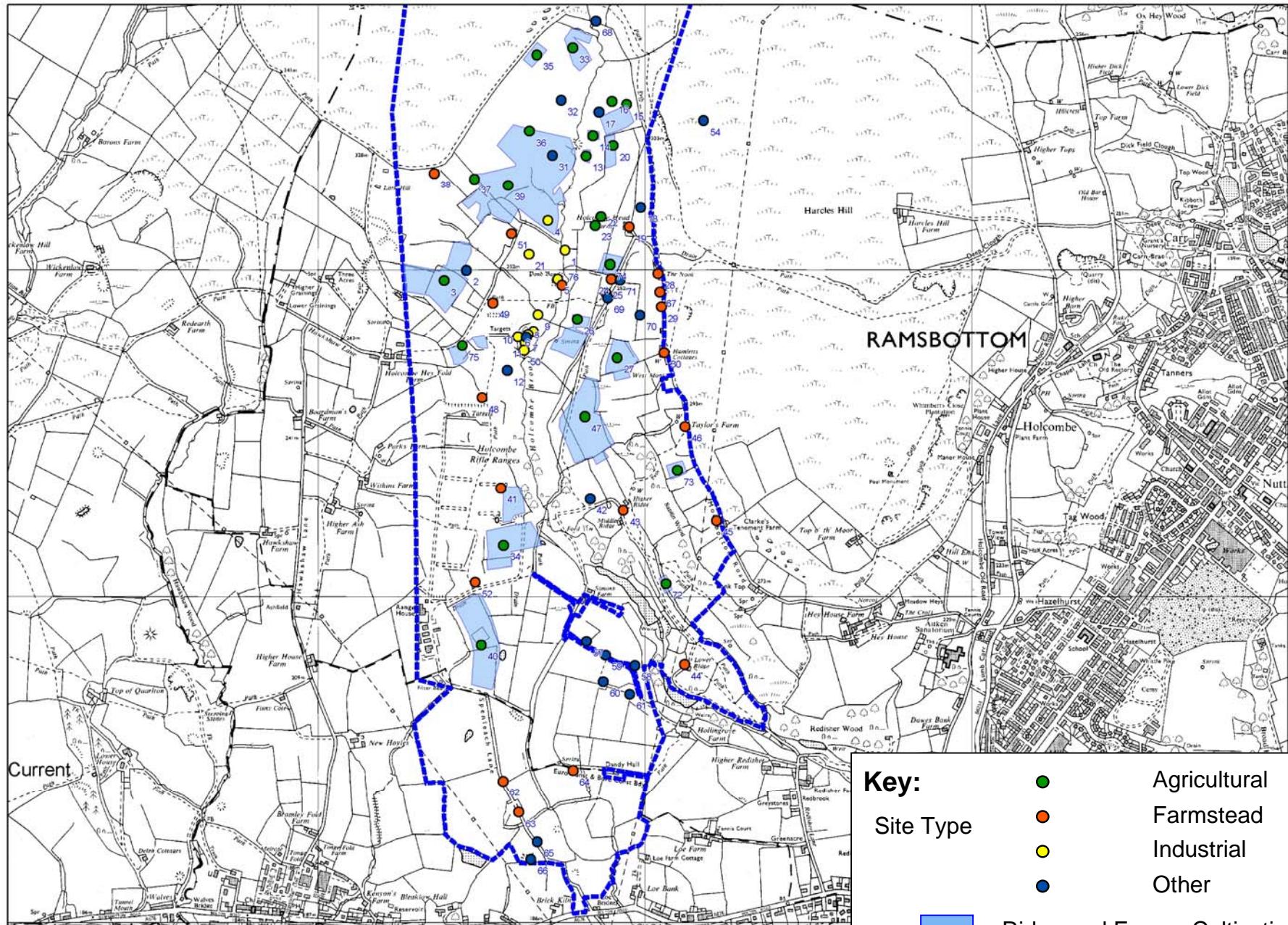


Fig 3: Survey Sites by Type

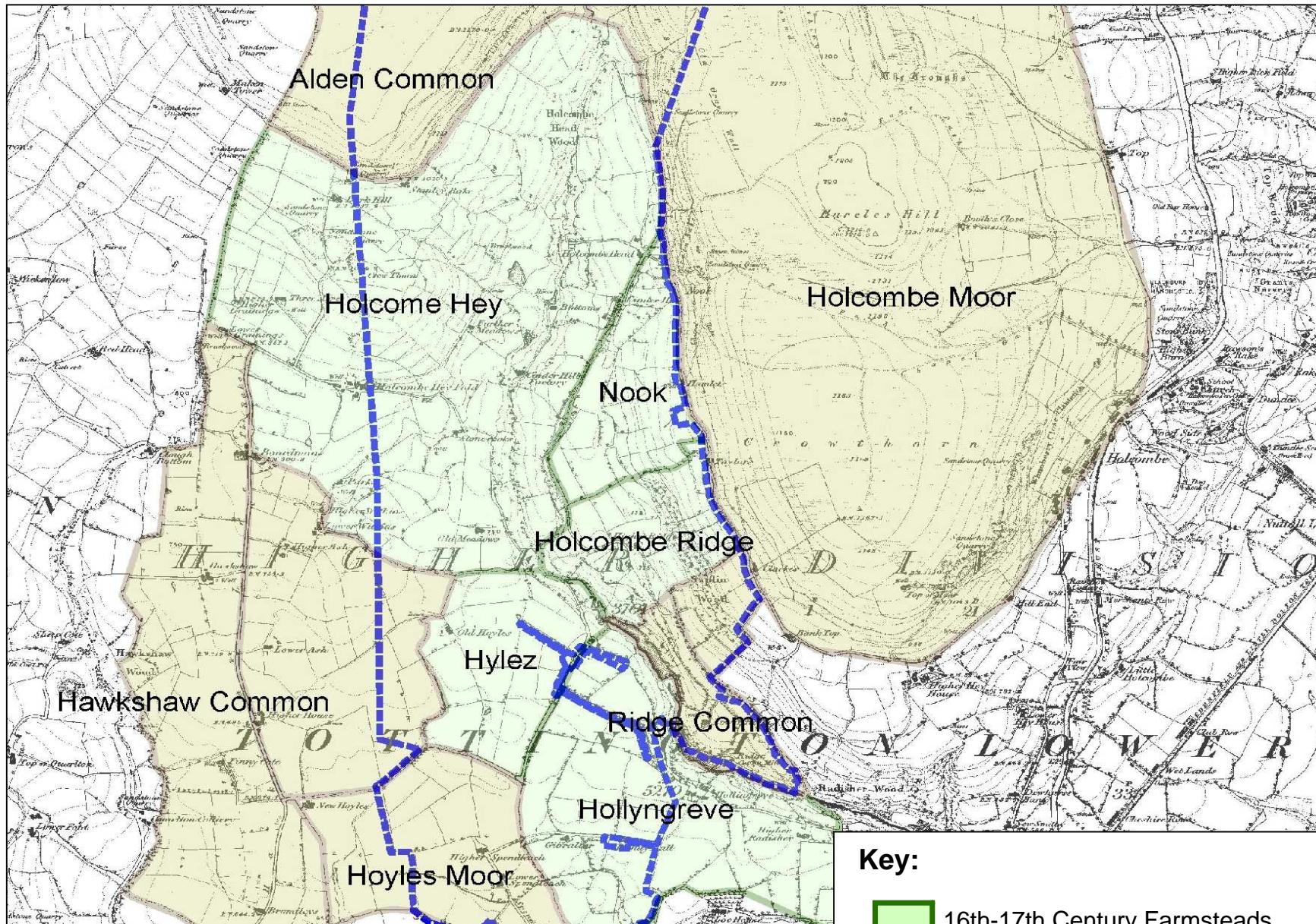


Fig 4: Suggested layout of the sixteenth / seventeenth century farmsteads

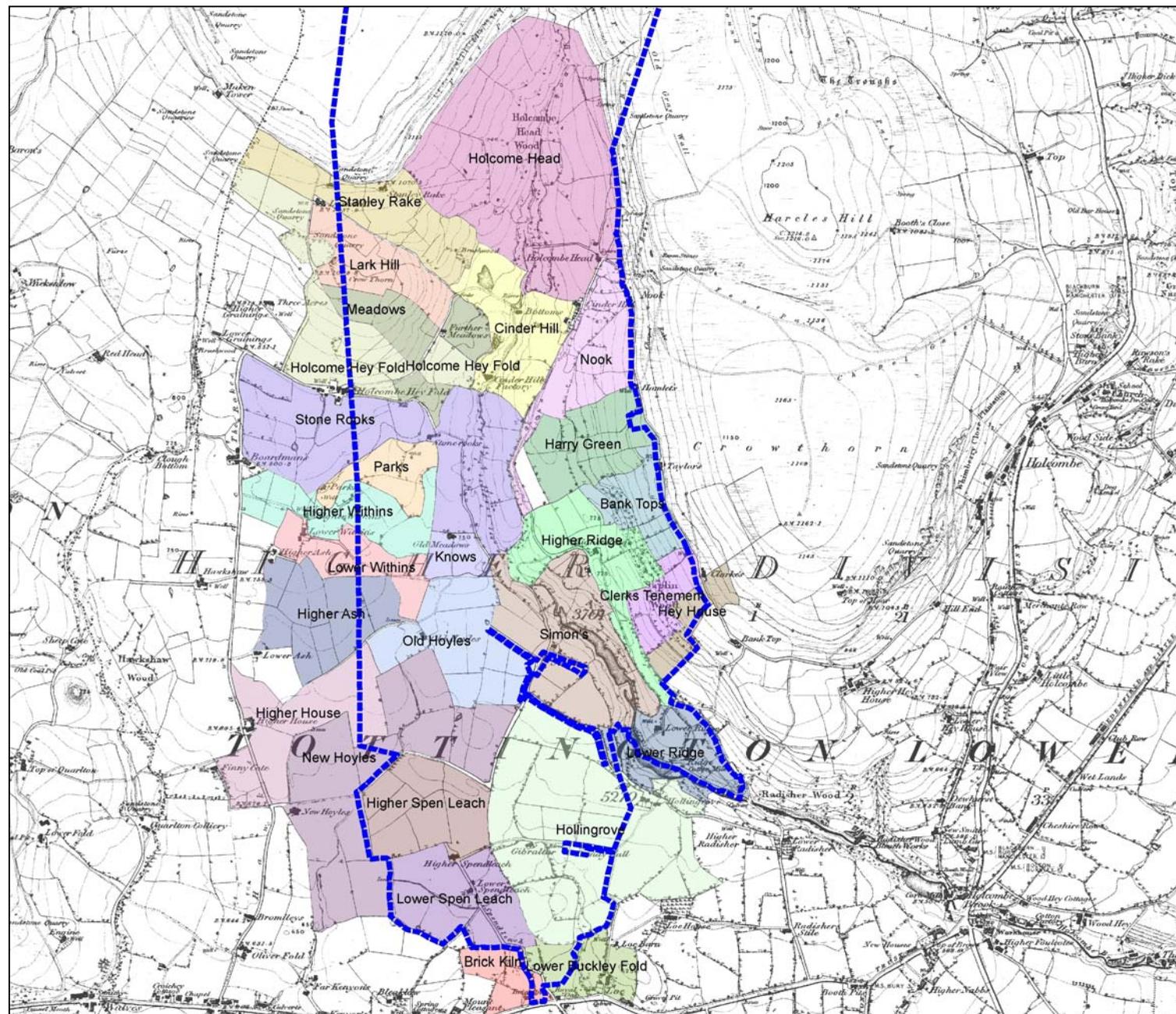


Fig 5: Farmsteads Shown on Tithe Map (1842)

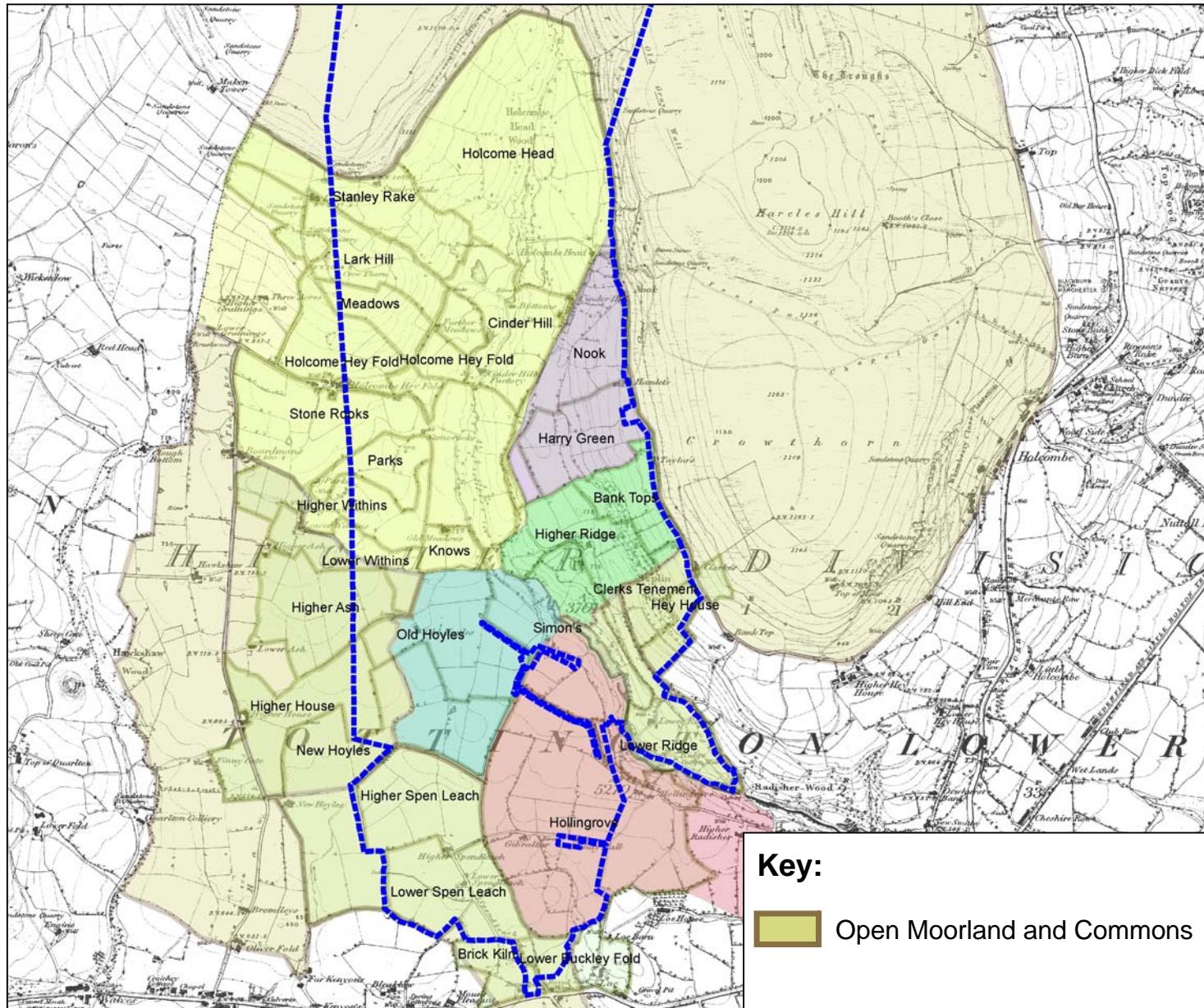


Fig 6: 1842 Farmsteads overlain on Original Farmsteads

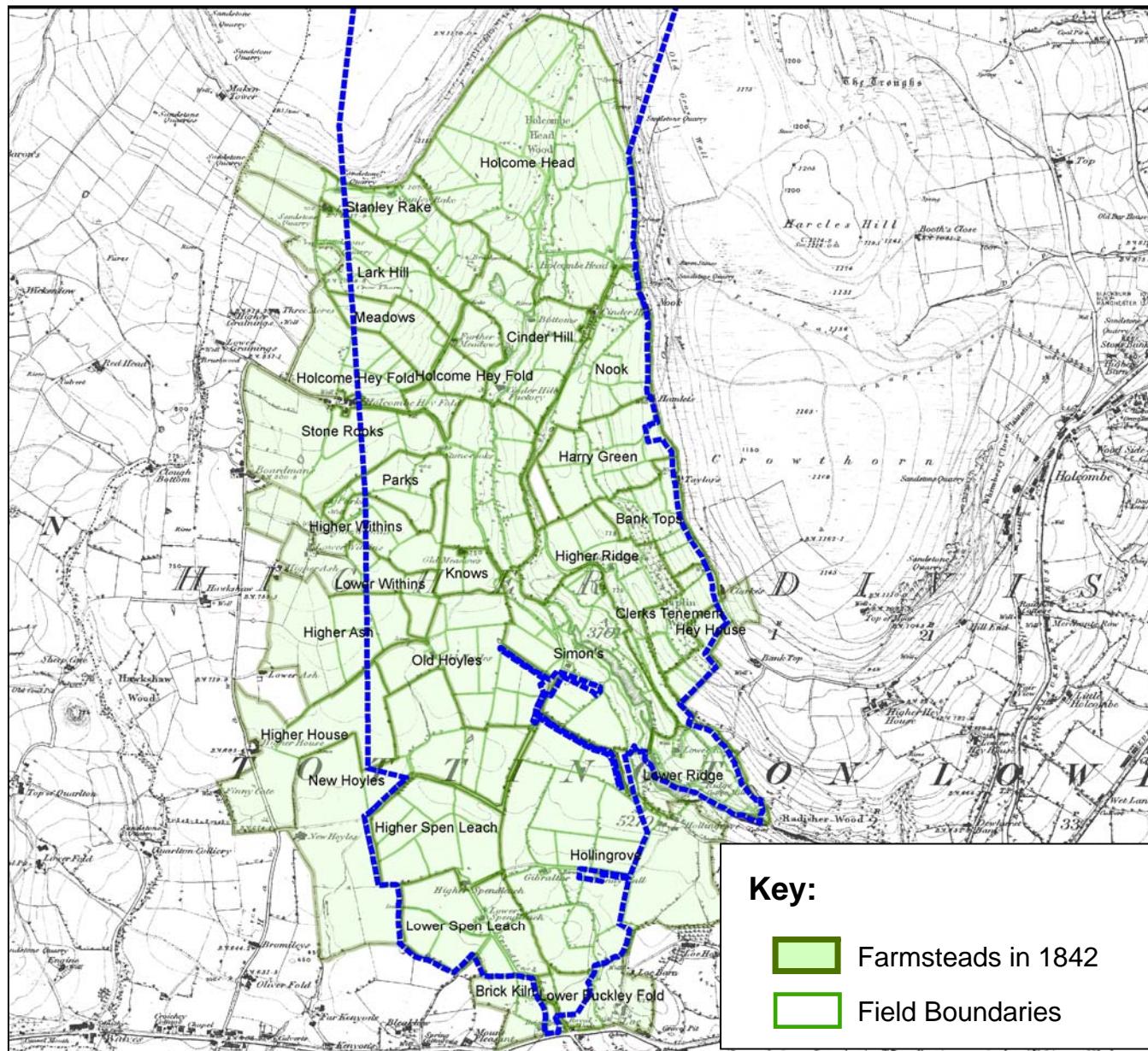


Fig 7: Farmsteads and Field Boundaries on Tithe Map (1842)

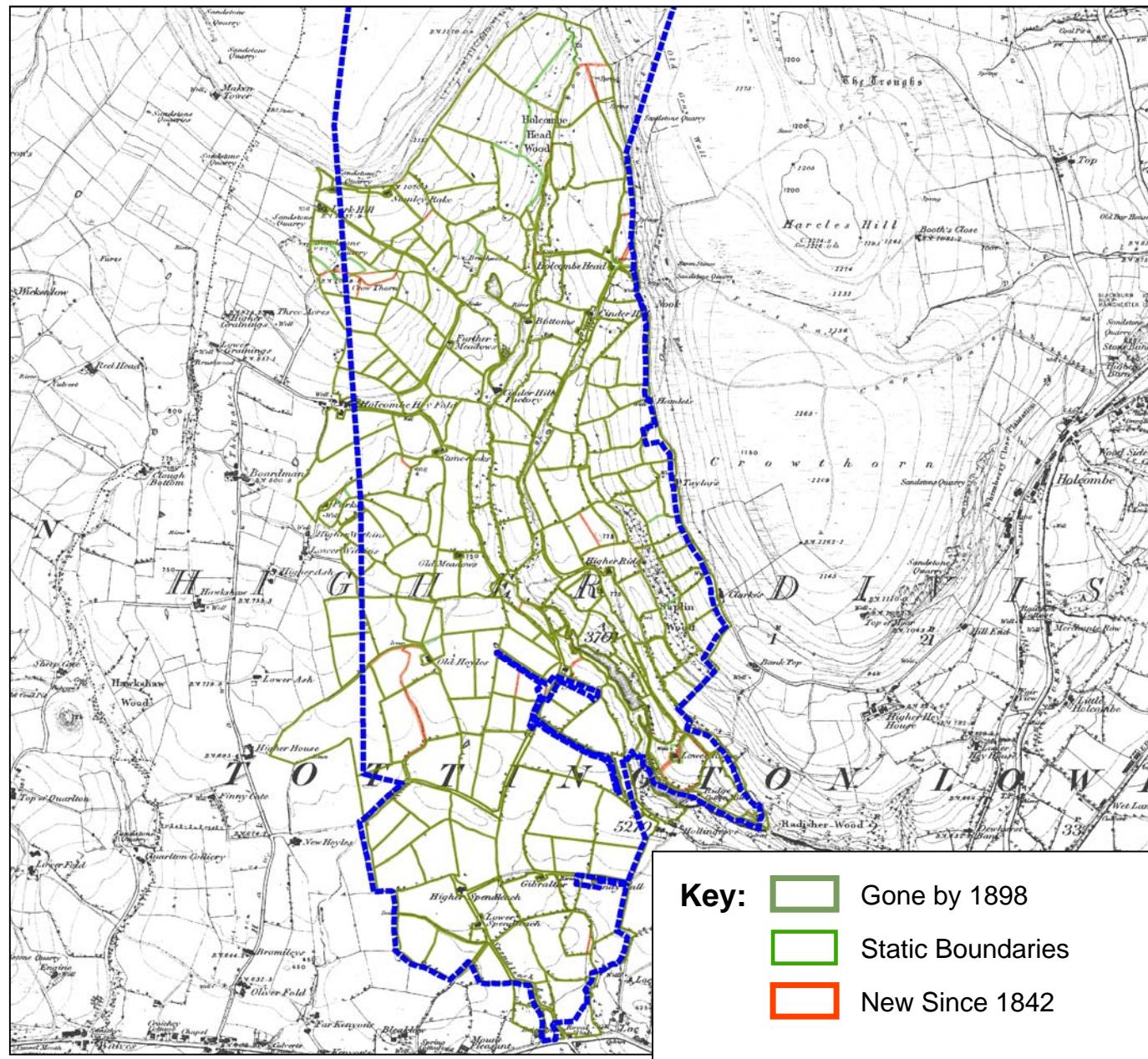


Fig 8: Field Boundaries on Tithe (1842) and OS Maps (1898)

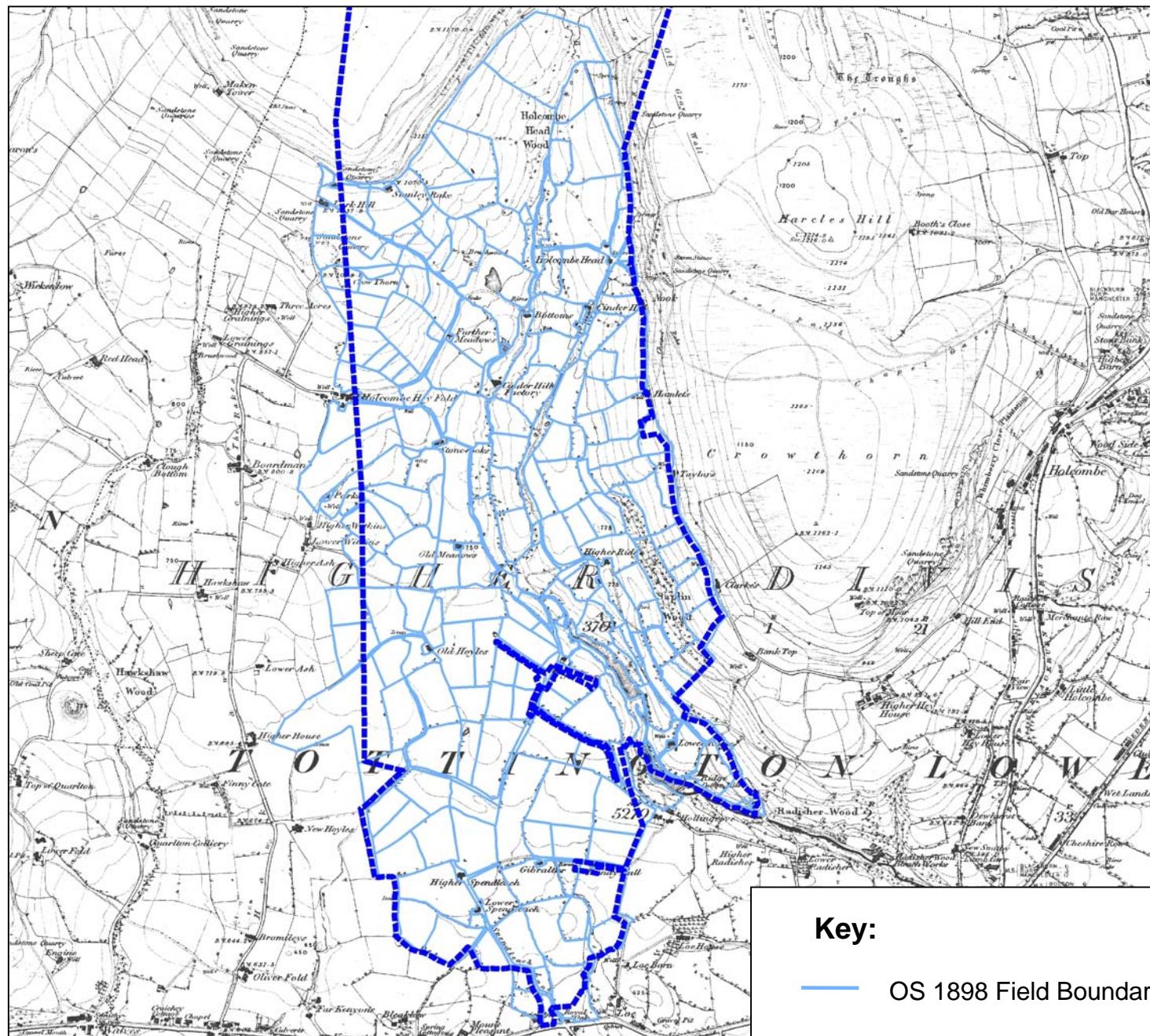


Fig 9: Field Boundaries on OS Map (1898)

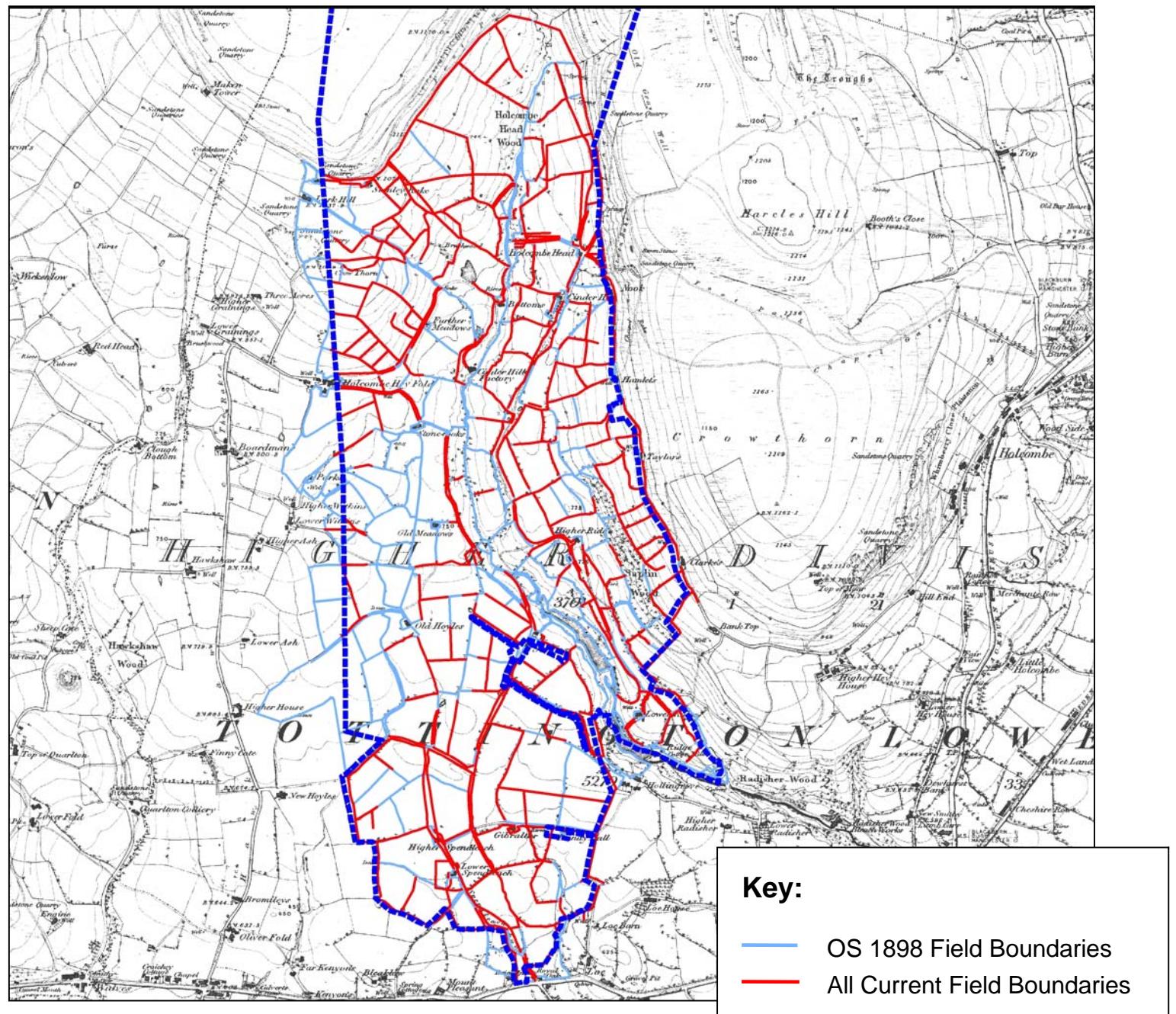


Fig 10: Field Boundaries on OS Map (1898) and Current Boundaries

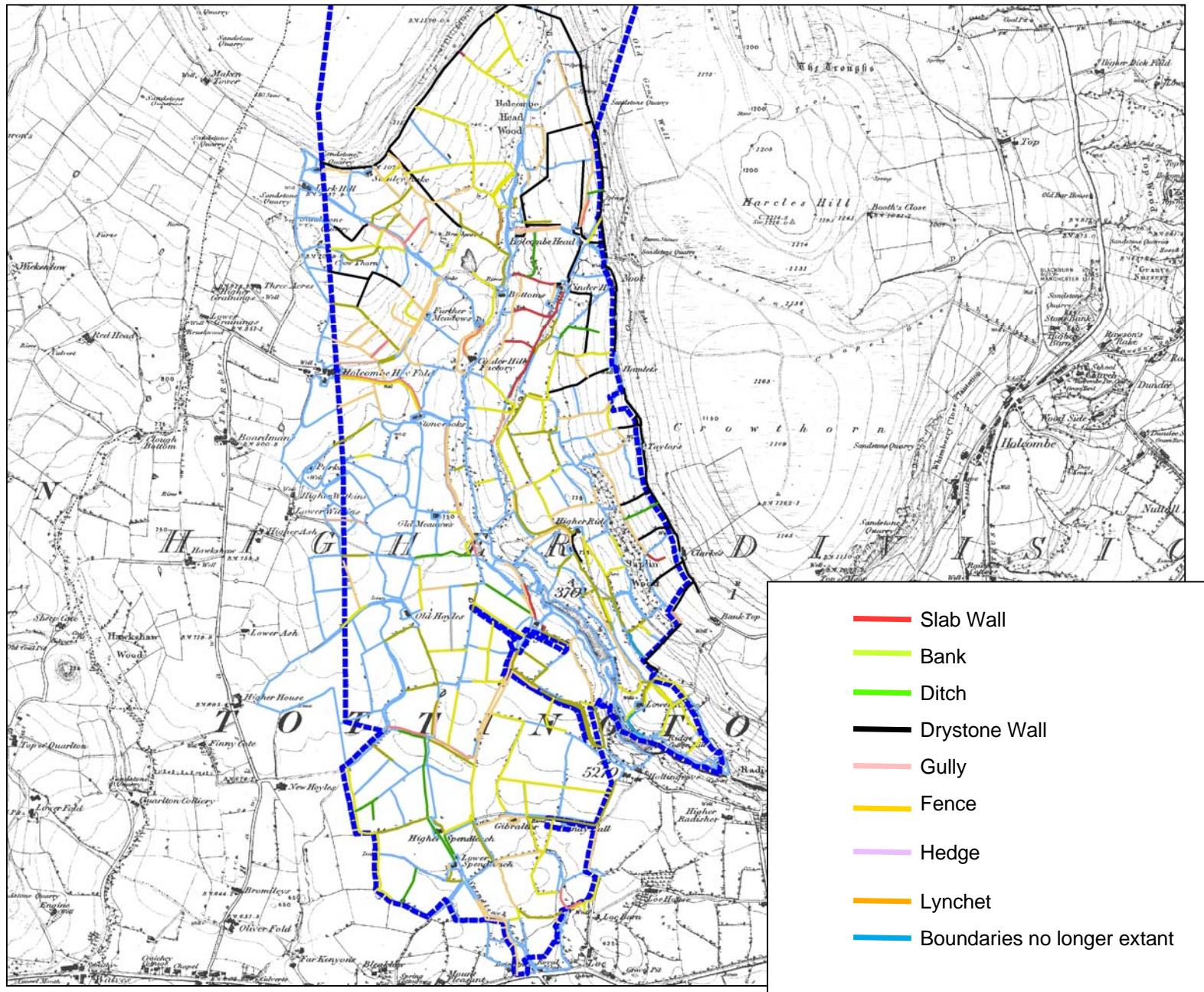


Fig 11: Current Surviving Boundaries on the OS 1898 Map

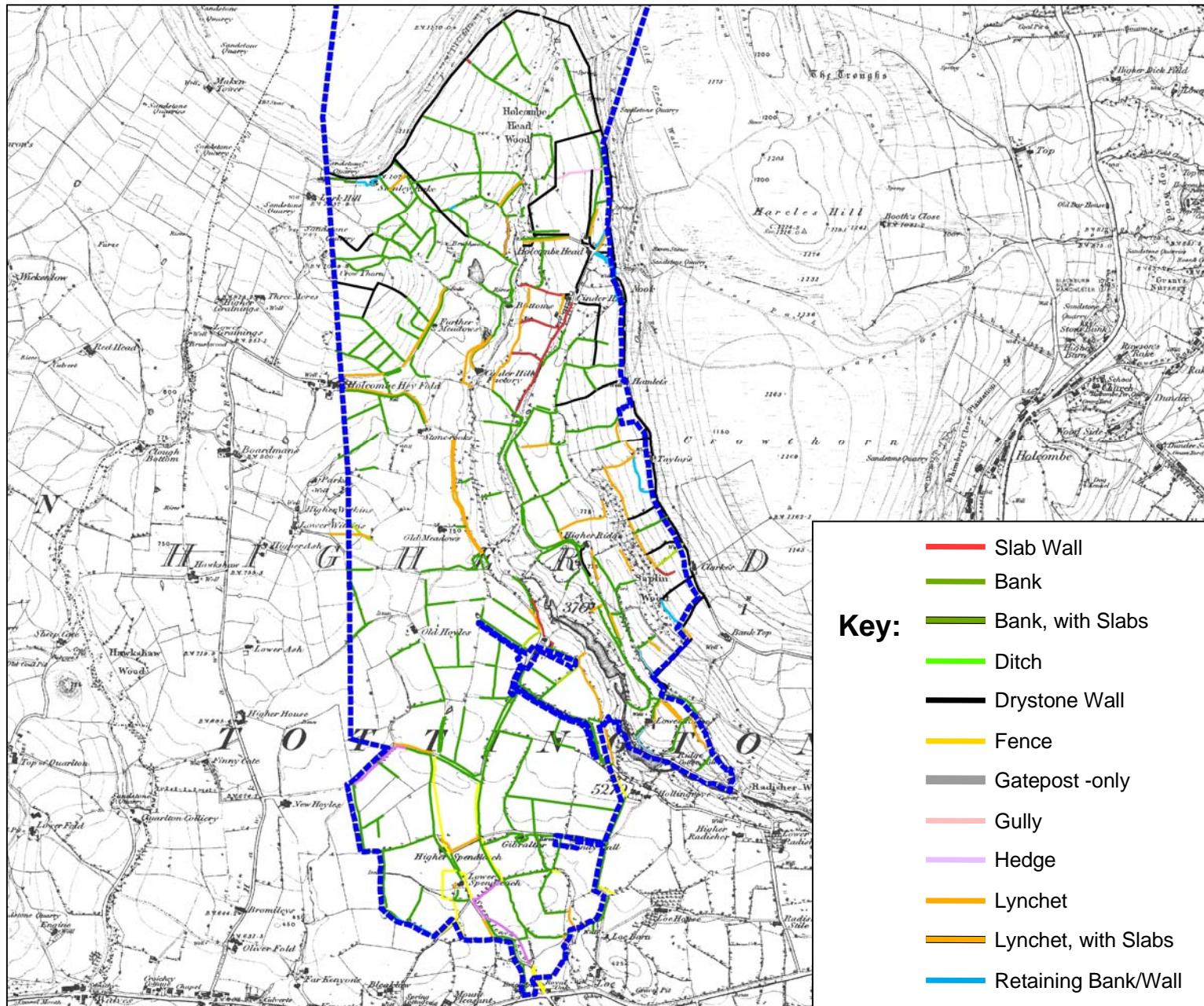


Fig 12: Current Field Boundaries by type

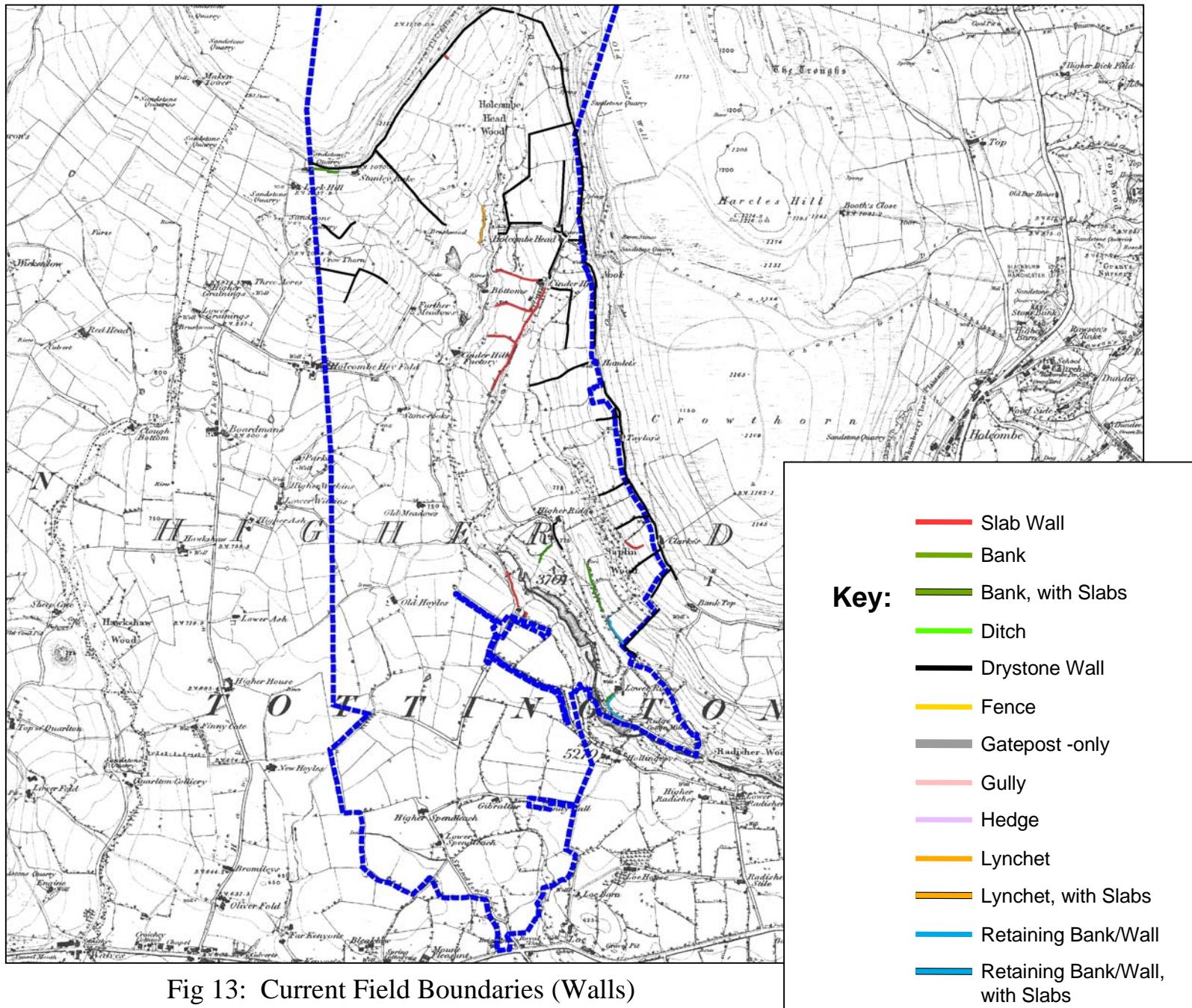


Fig 13: Current Field Boundaries (Walls)

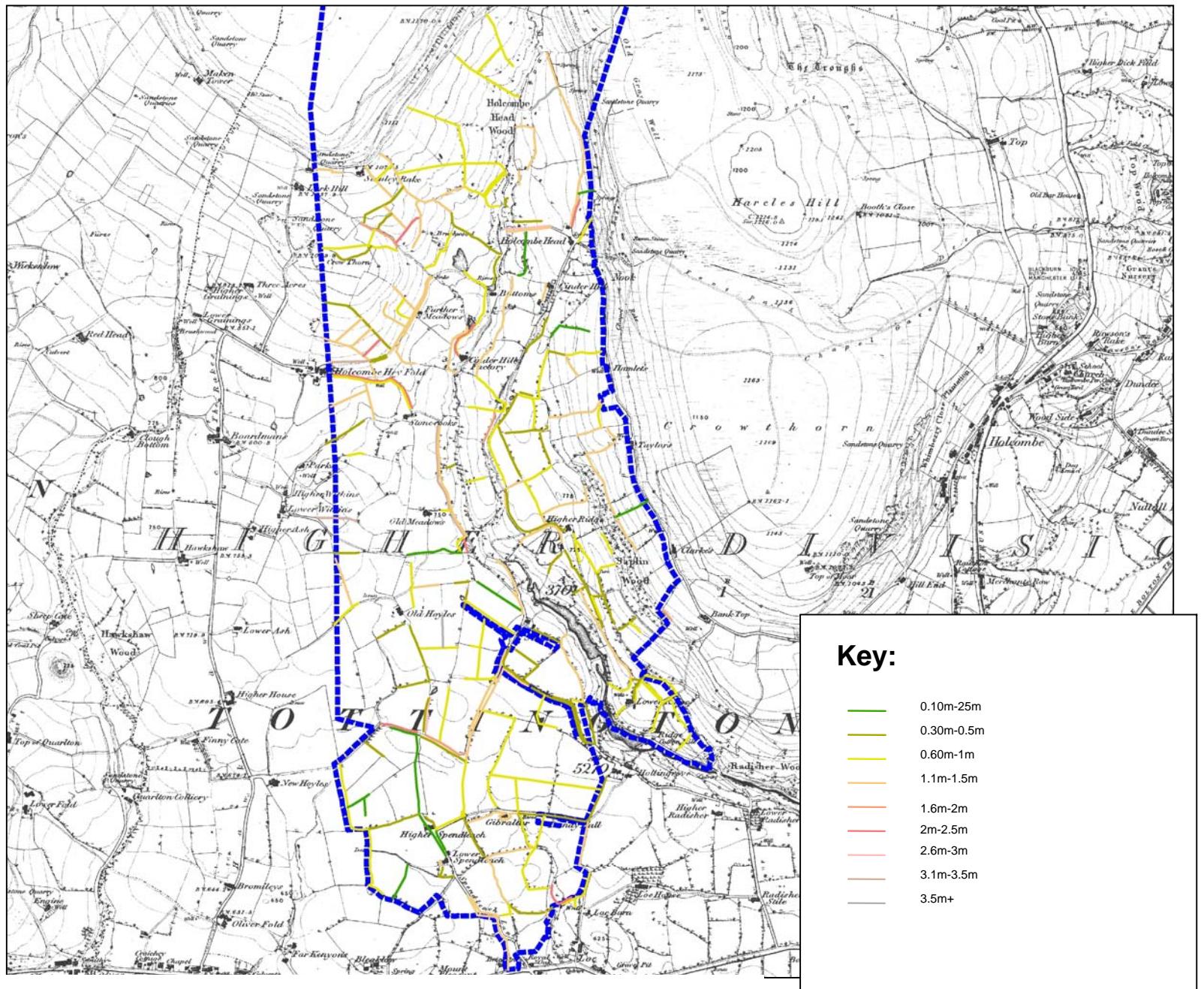


Fig 14: Surviving Height of Current Field Boundaries Banks/ Lynchets

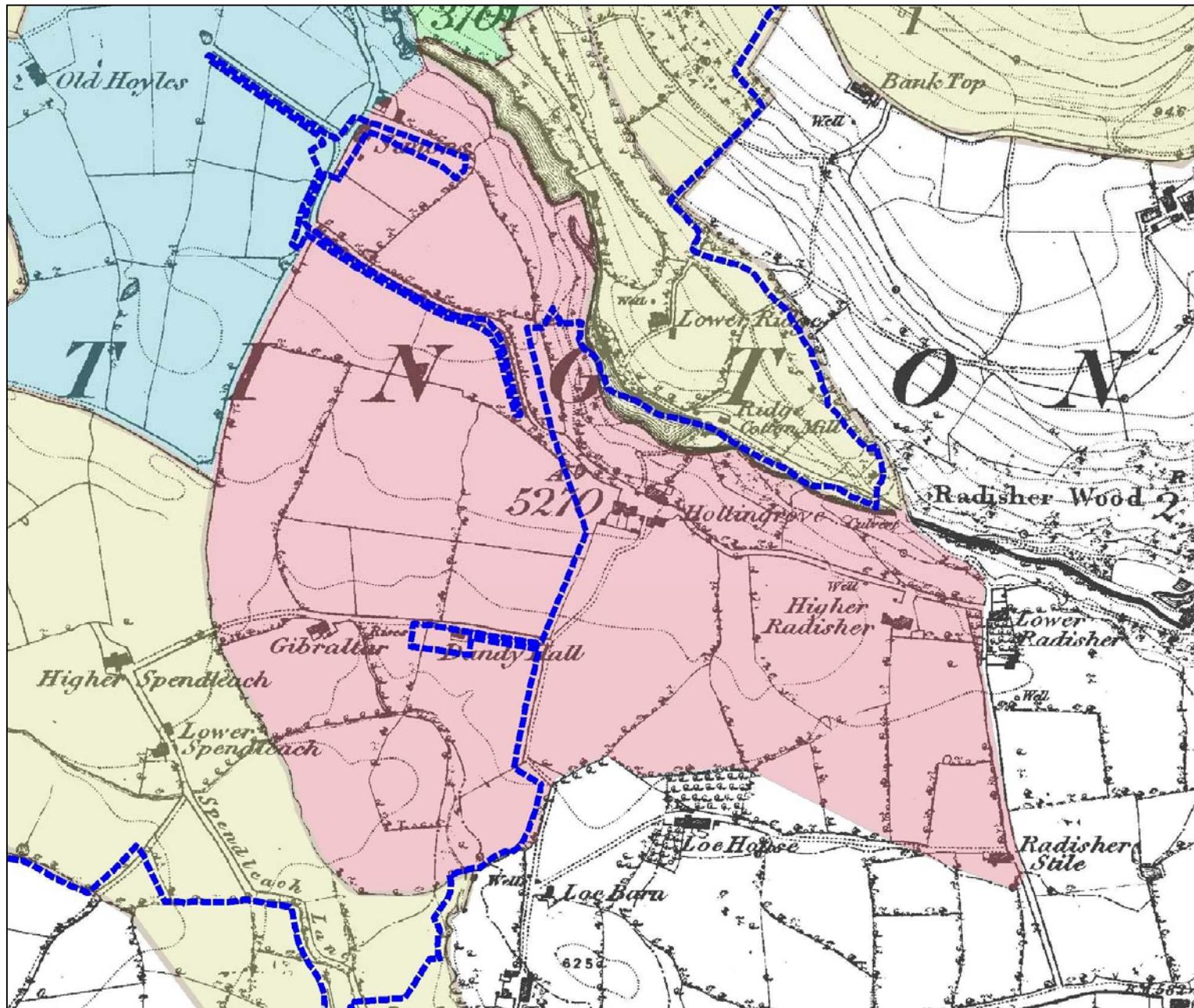


Fig 15: Hollingrove Farmstead in the 16th - 17th Centuries

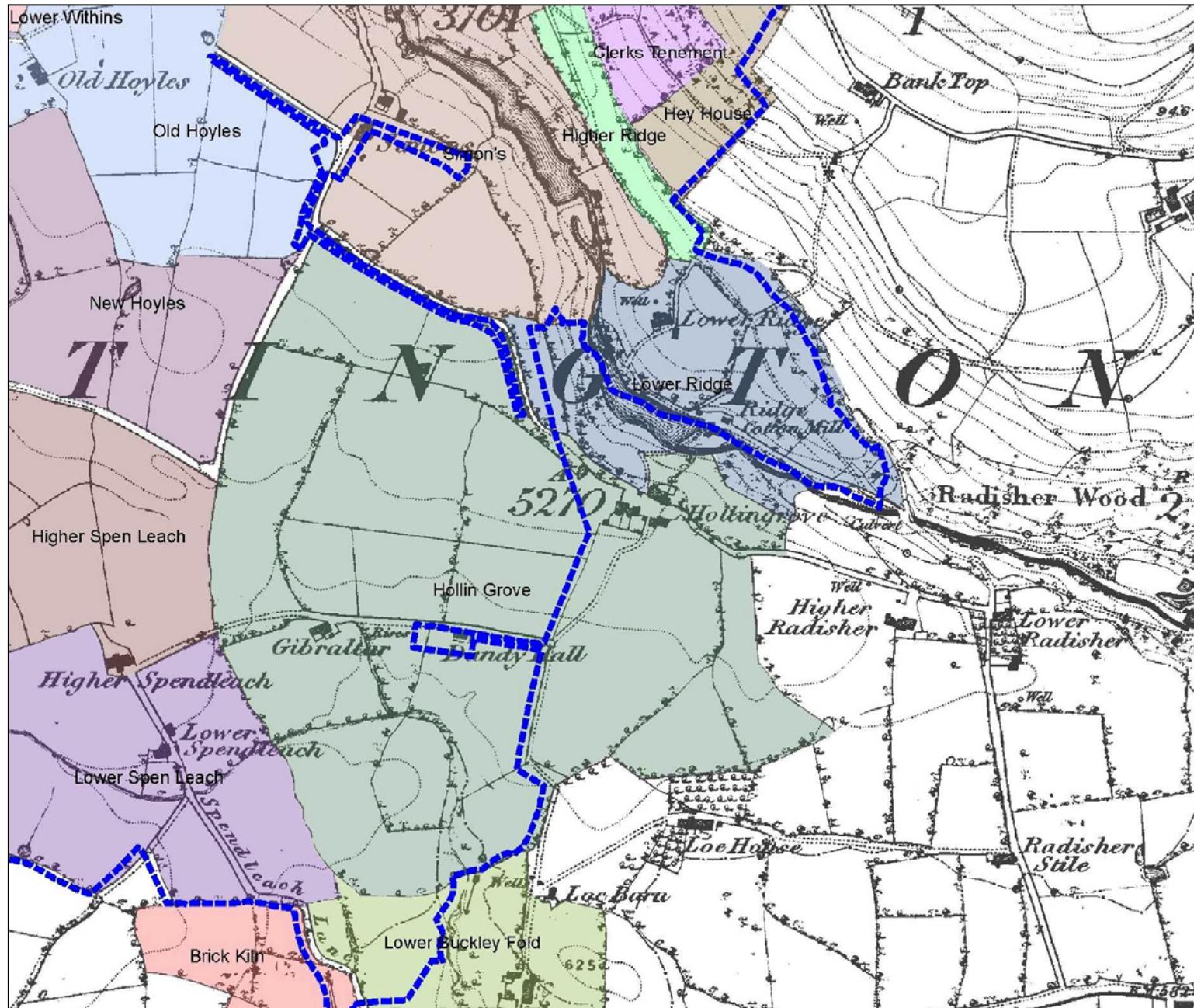


Fig 16: Hollingrove Farmstead on the Tithe Map (1842)

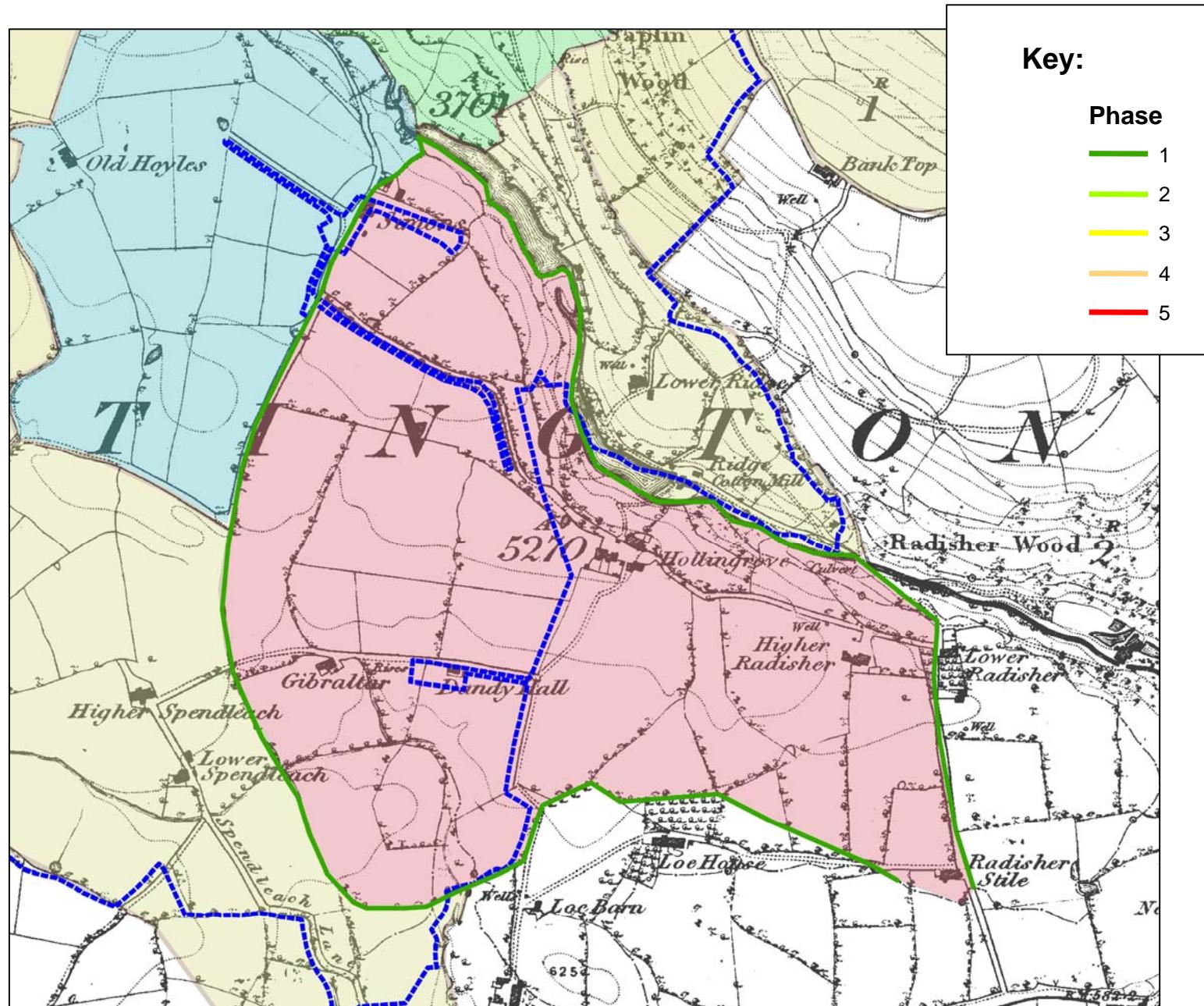


Fig 17: Hollingrove - Phase One

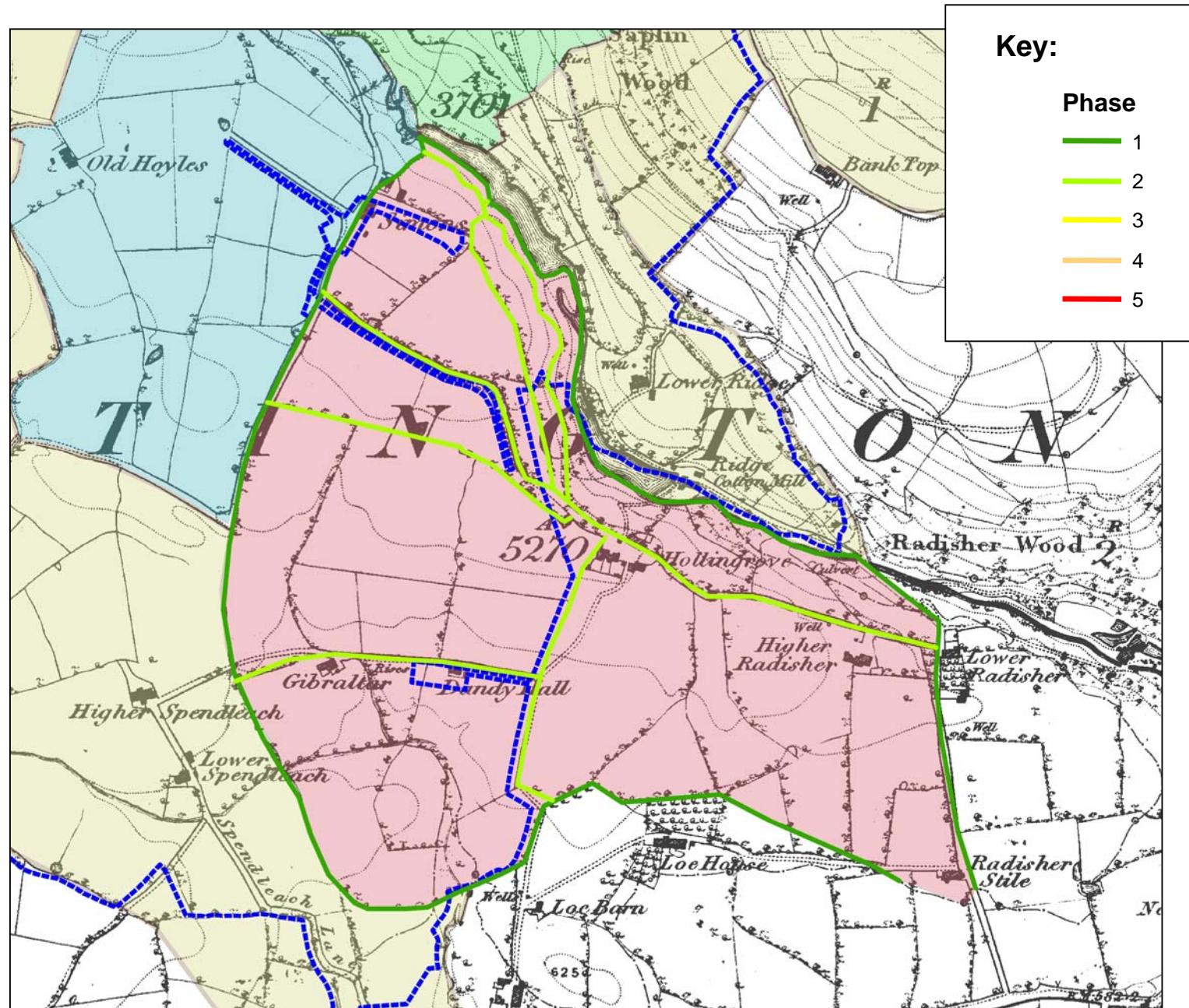


Fig 18: Hollingrove - Phase Two

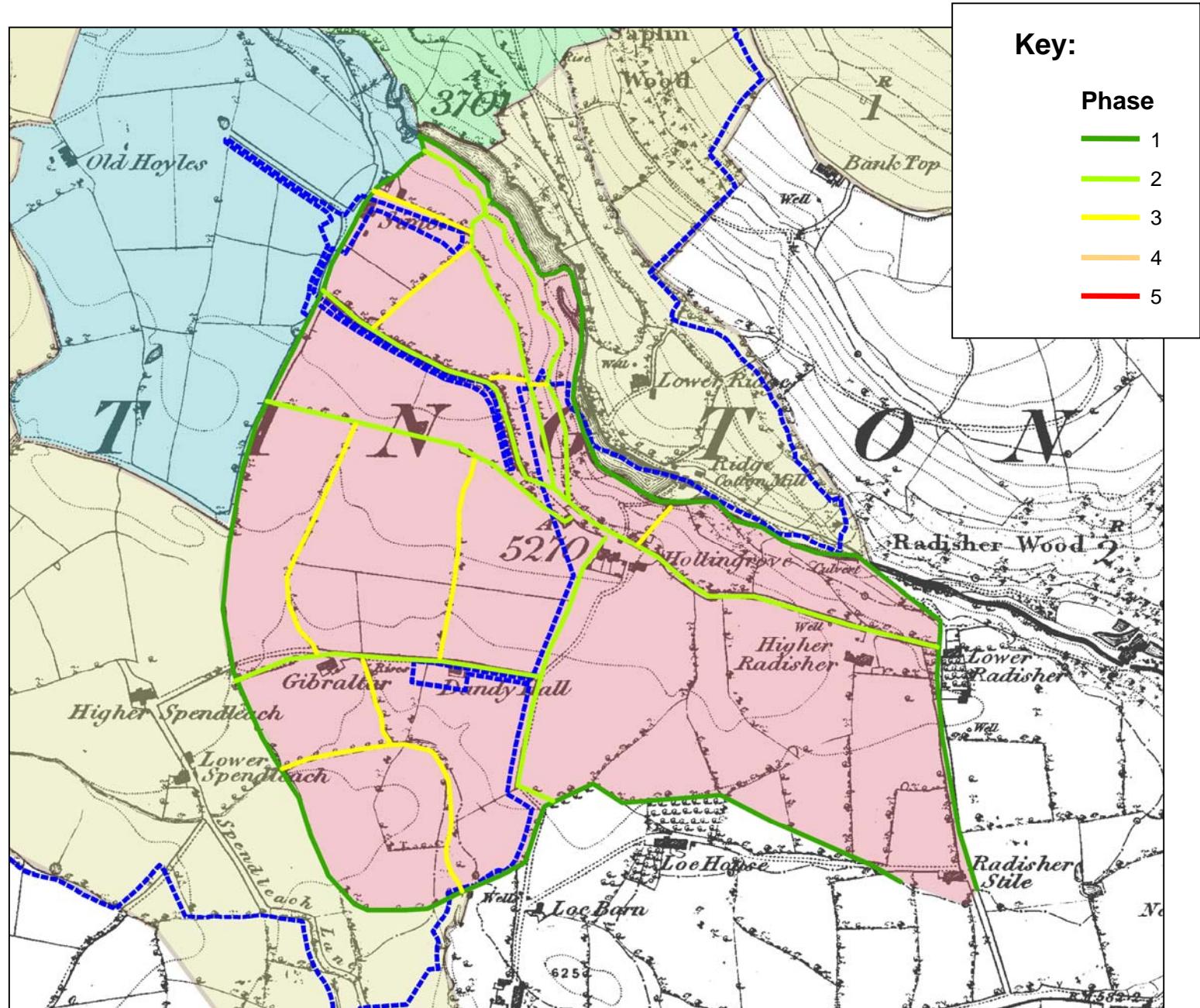


Fig 19: Hollingrove - Phase Three

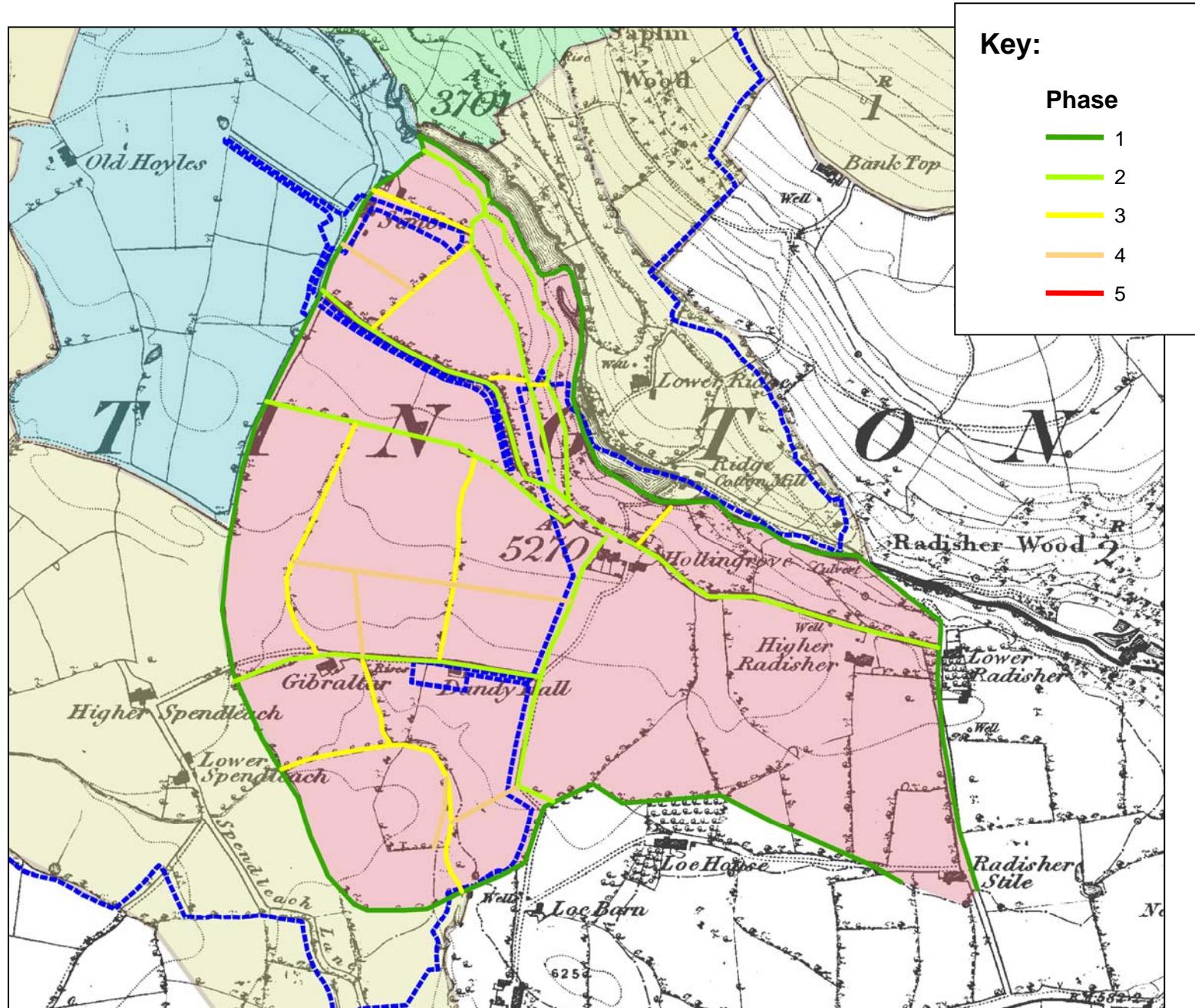


Fig 20: Hollingrove - Phase Four

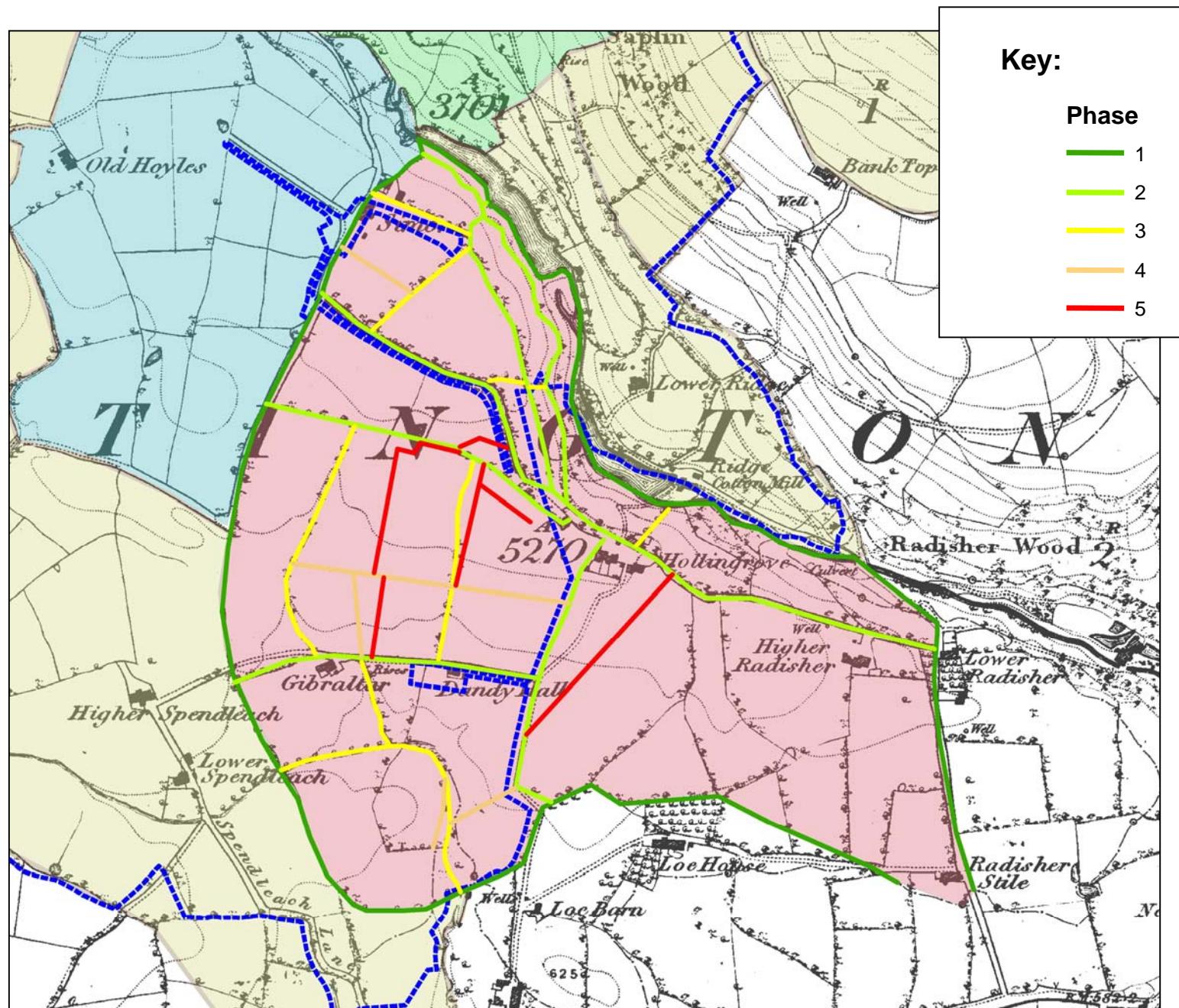


Fig 21: Hollingrove - Phase Five

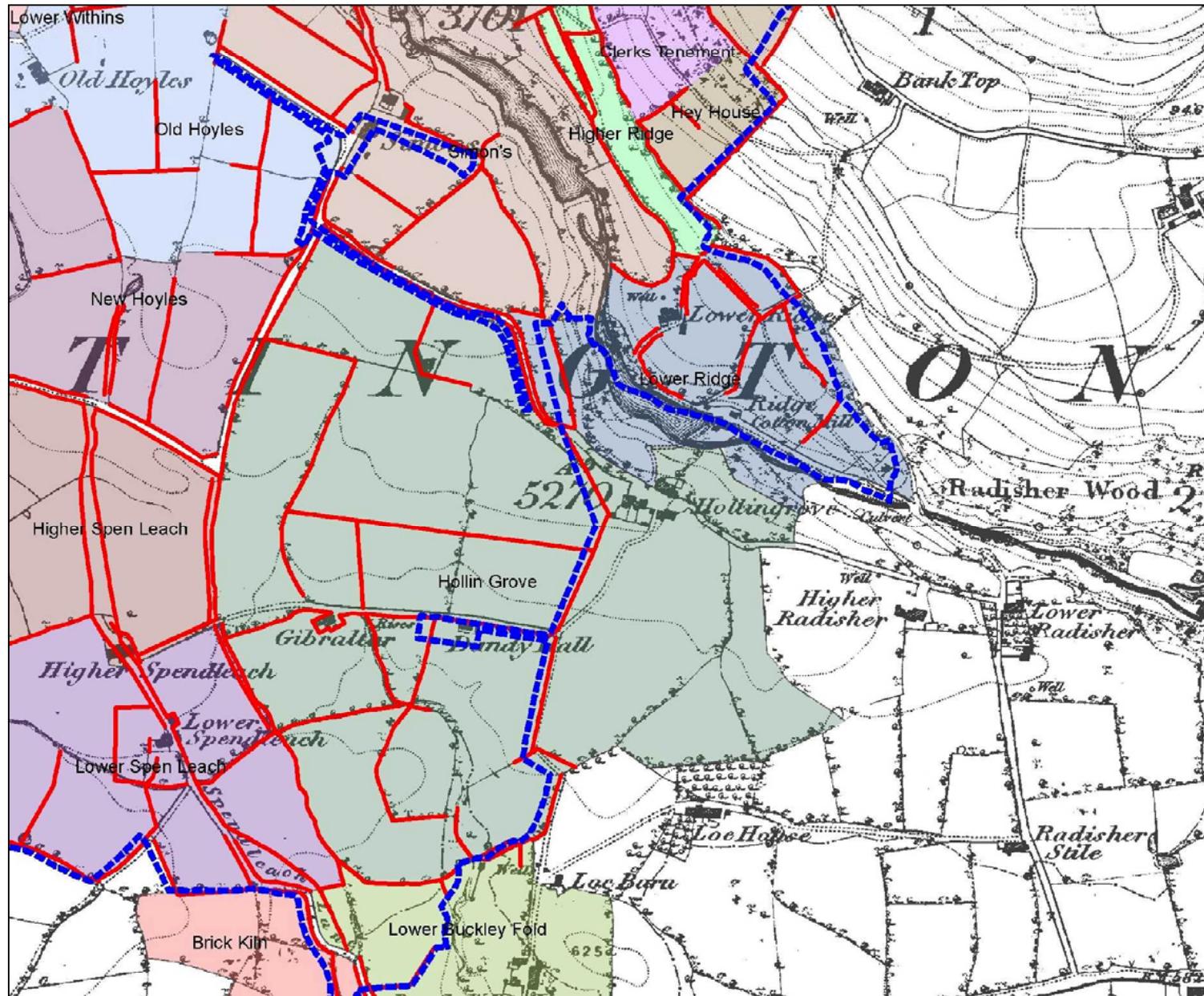


Fig 22: Hollingrove - surviving boundaries and Tithe Map landholdings (1842), overlaid on the OS 1st Edn Map

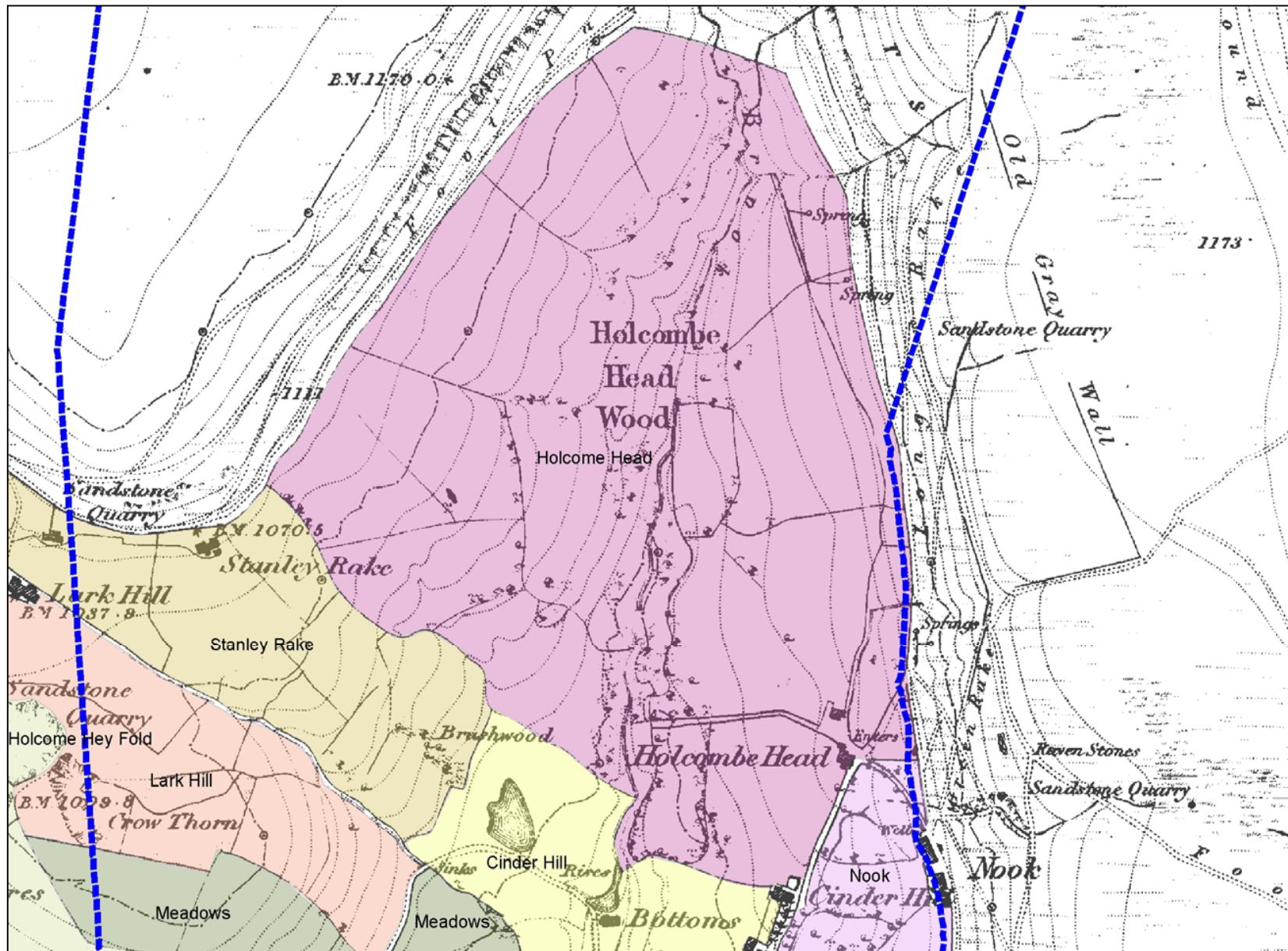


Fig 23: Holcombe Head Farmstead on Tithe Map (1842) overlain on the OS 1st Edn Map (1850)

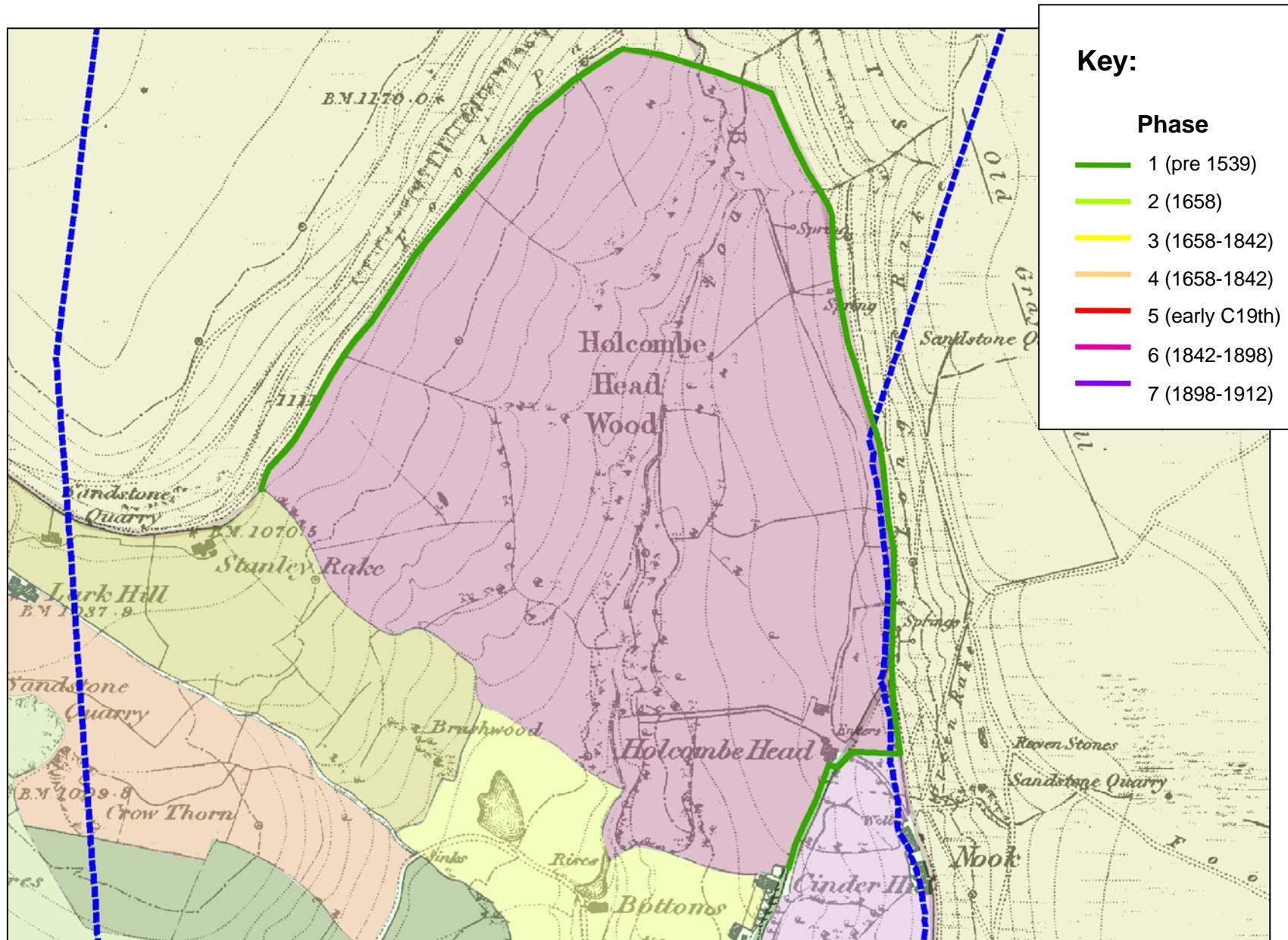


Fig 24: Holcombe Head - Phase One

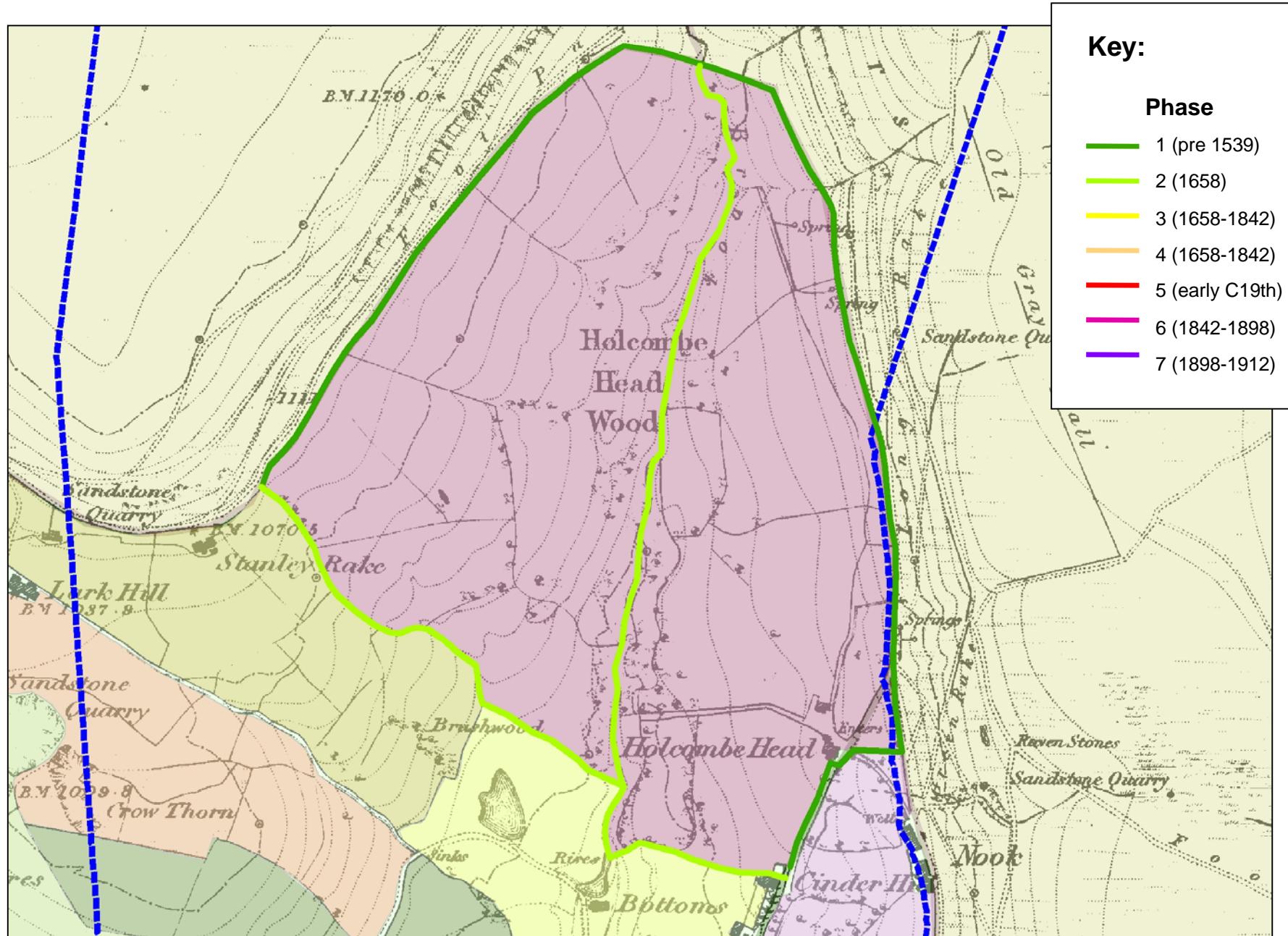


Fig 25: Holcombe Head - Phase Two

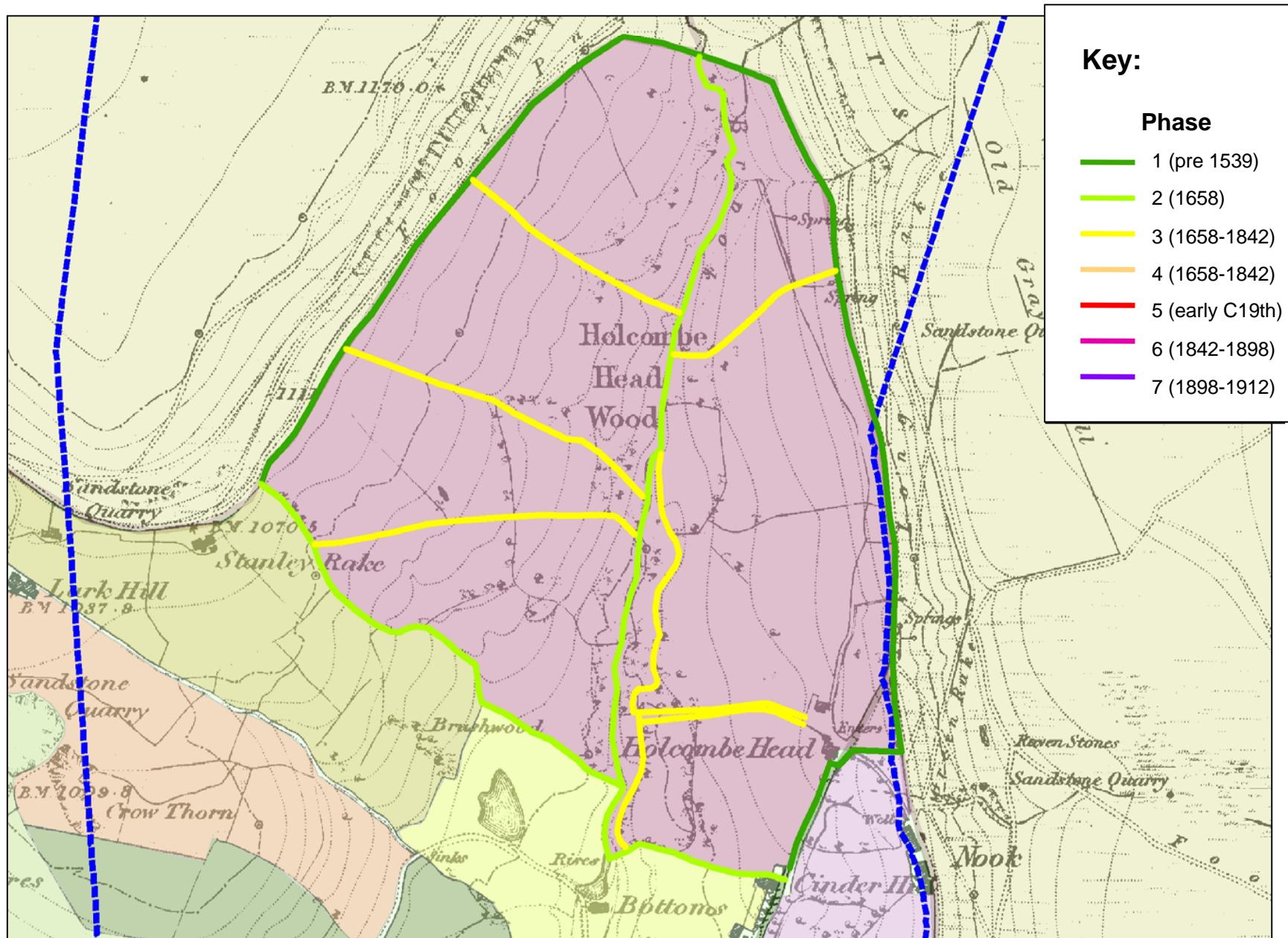


Fig 26: Holcombe Head - Phase Three

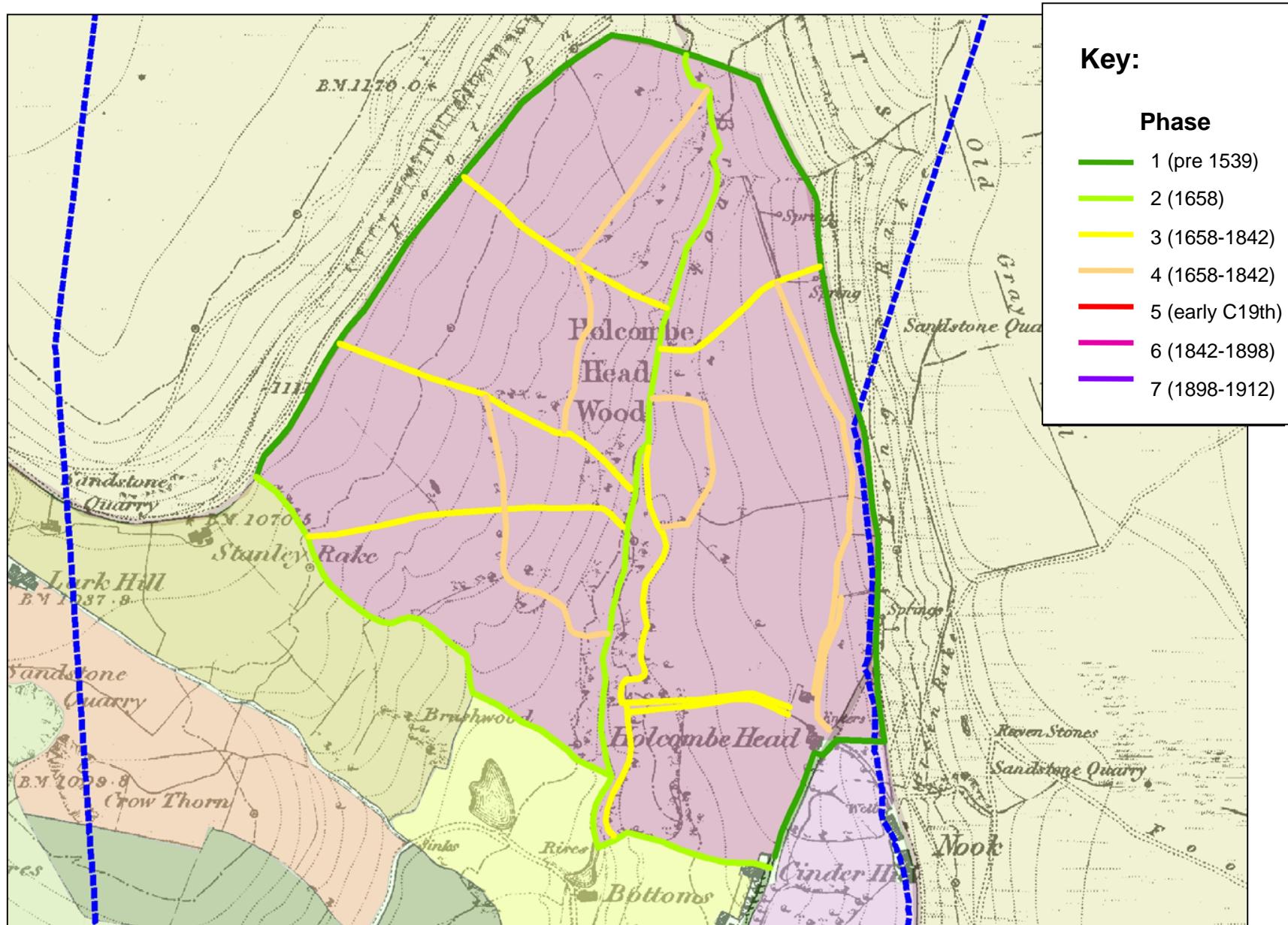


Fig 27: Holcombe Head - Phase Four

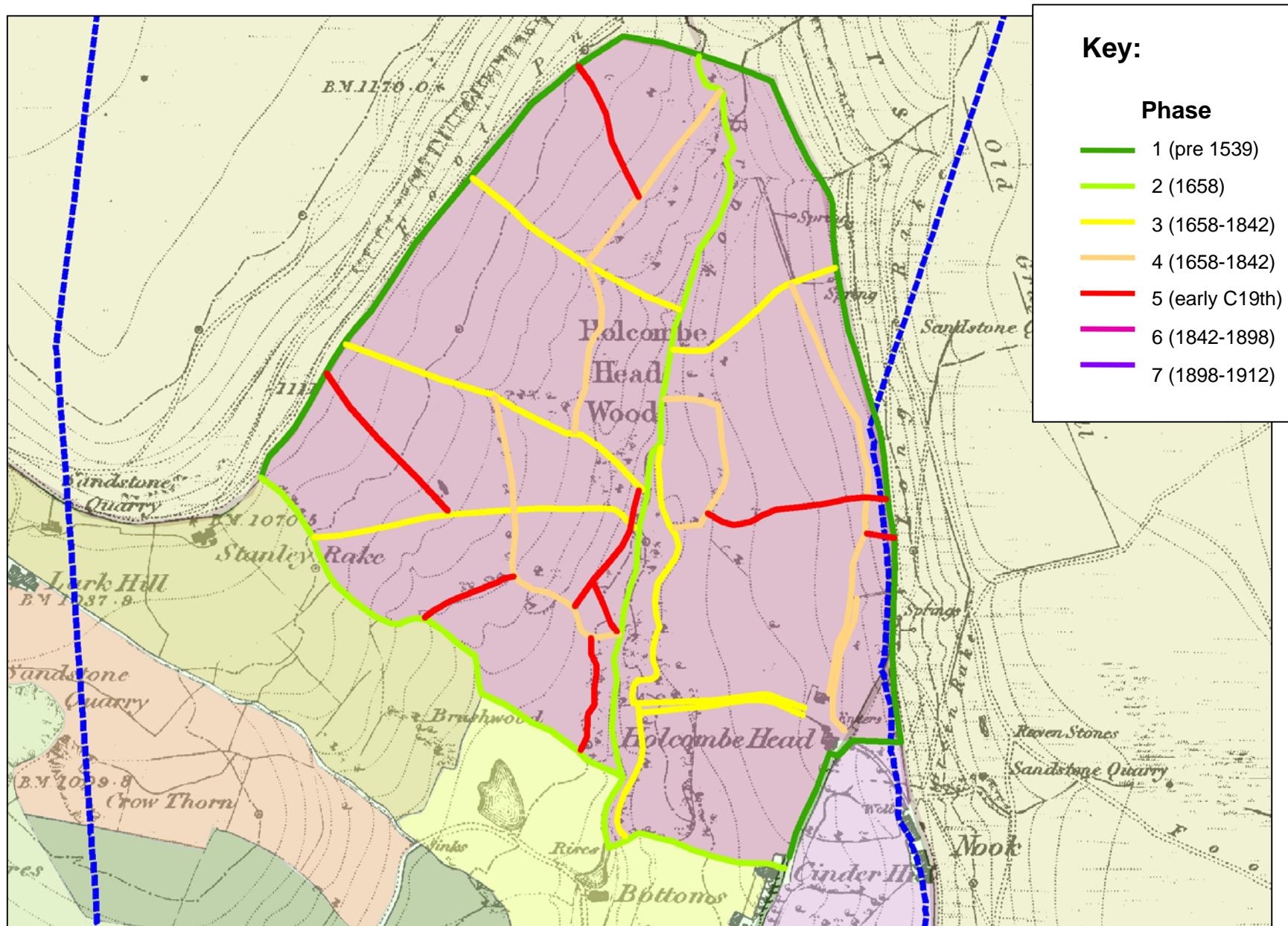


Fig 28: Holcombe Head - Phase Five

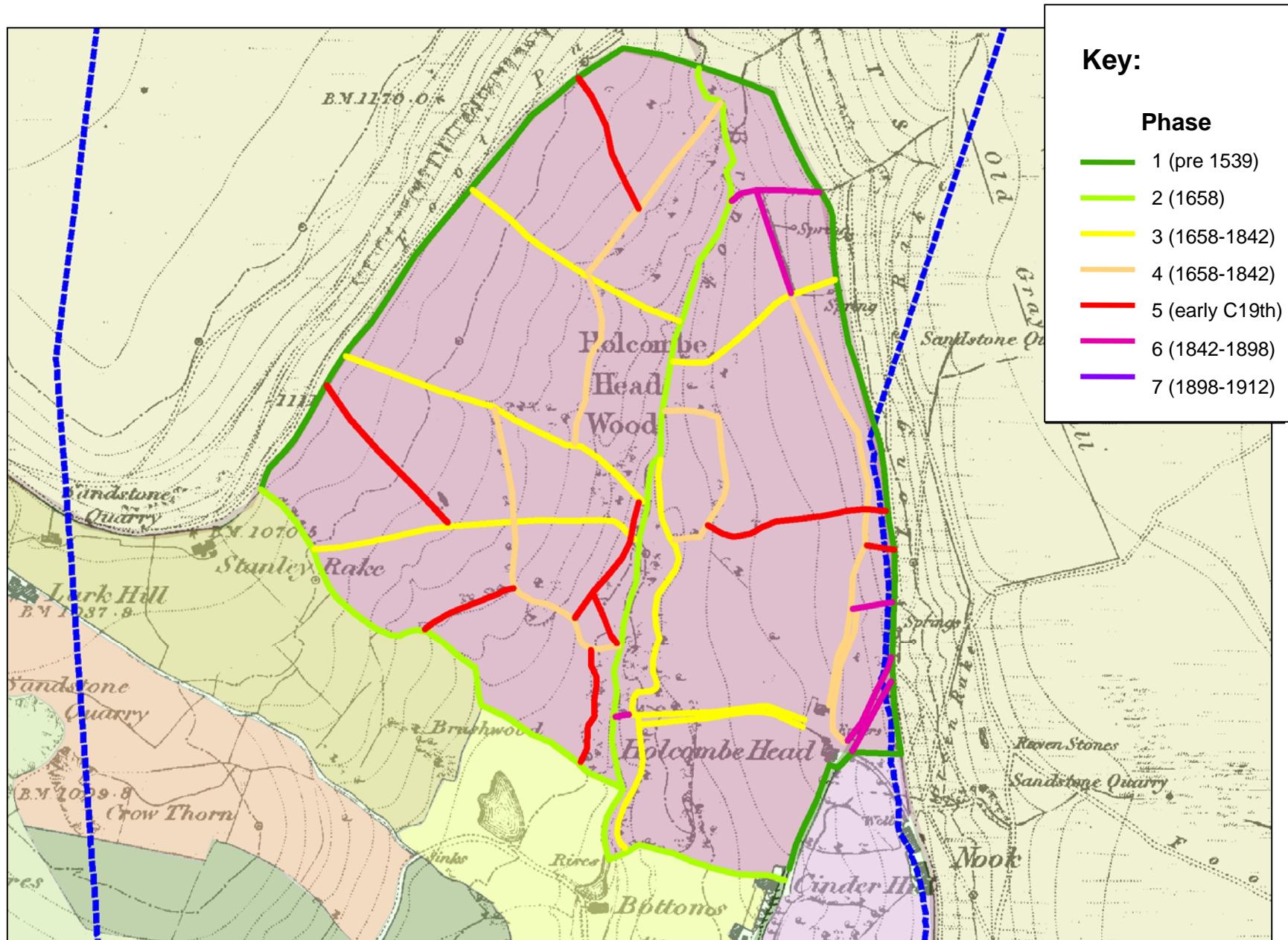


Fig 29: Holcombe Head - Phase Six

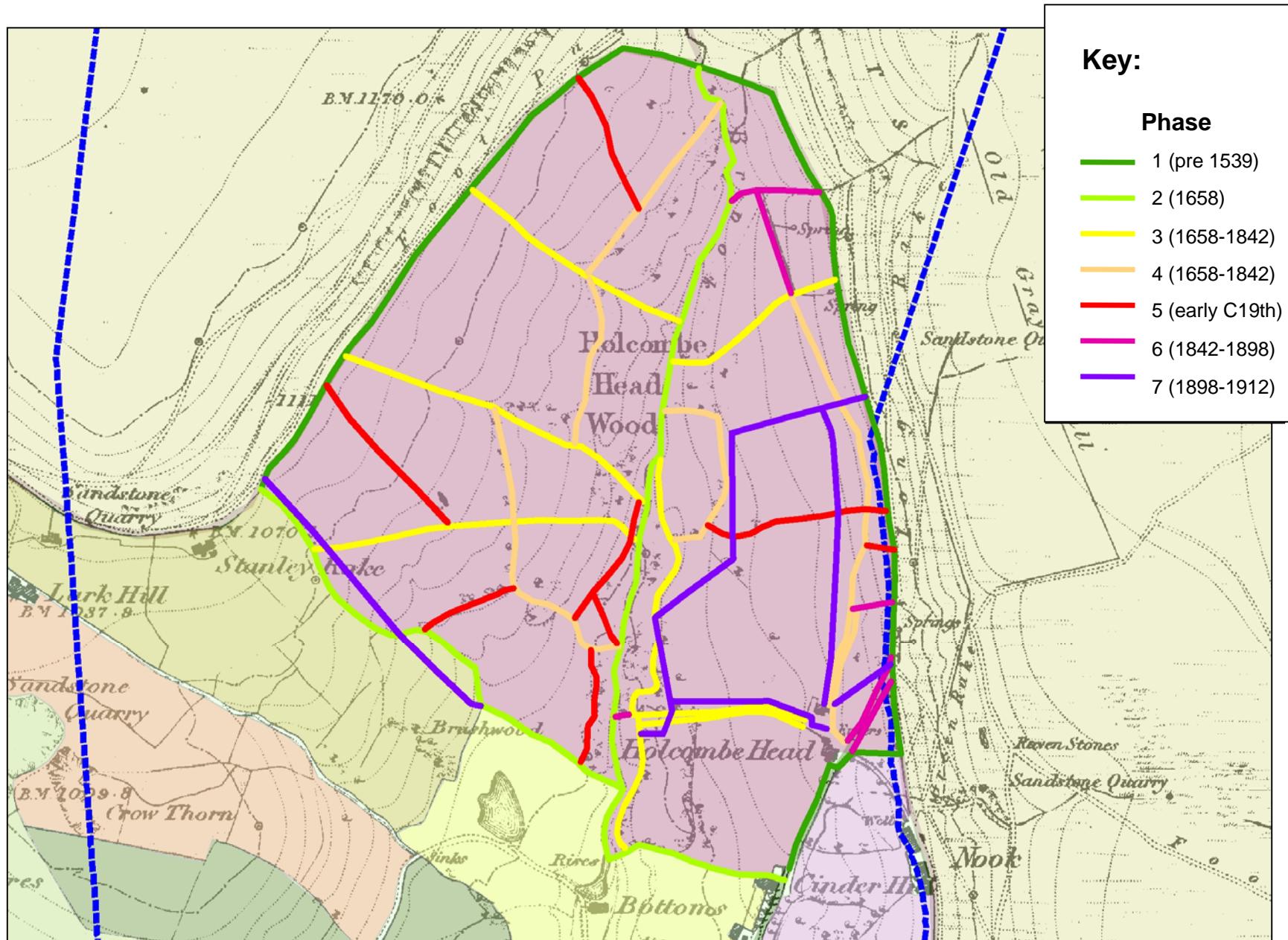


Fig 30: Holcombe Head - Phase Seven

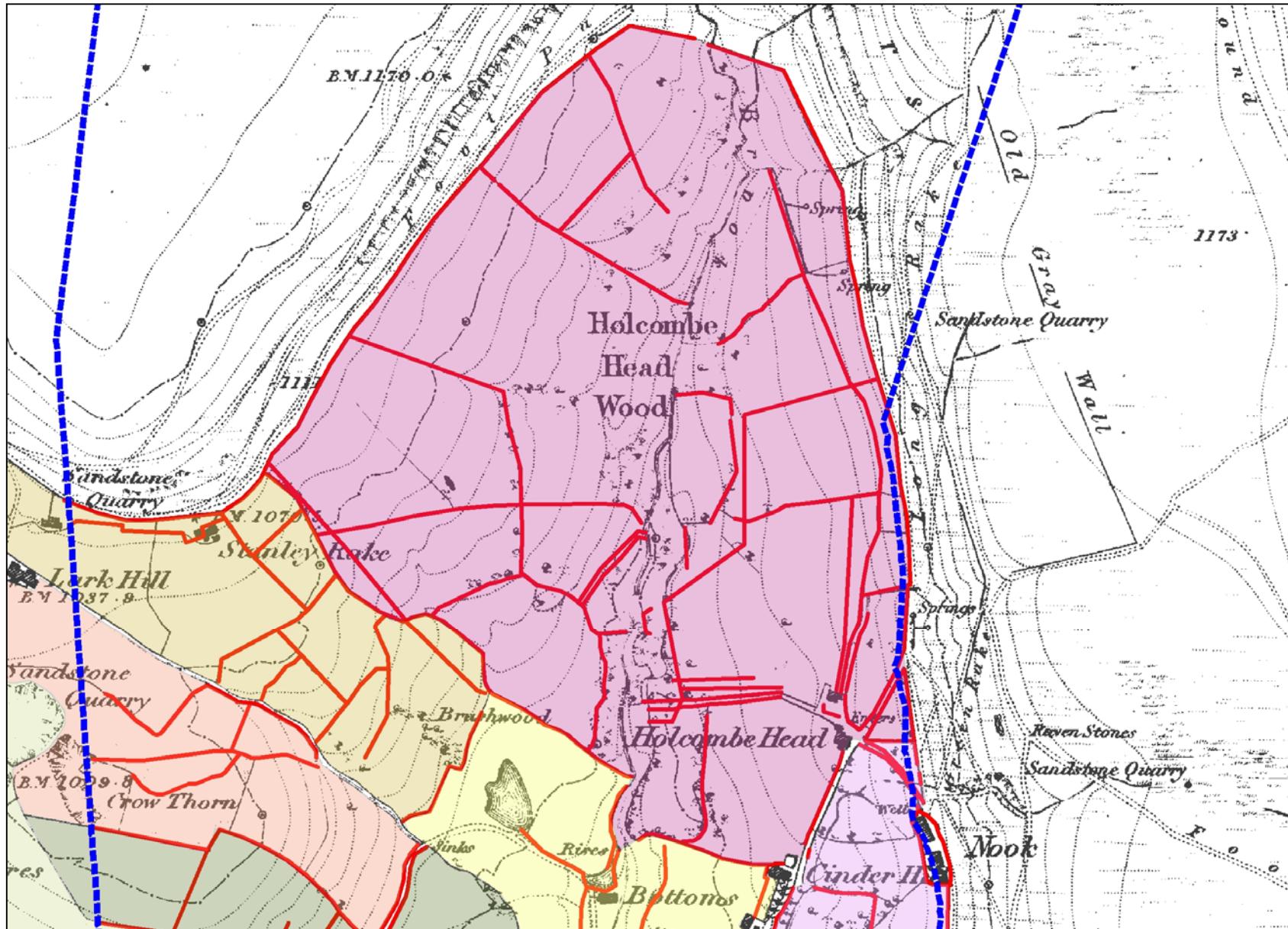


Fig 31: Holcombe Head surviving boundaries overlaid on Tithe Map (1842)

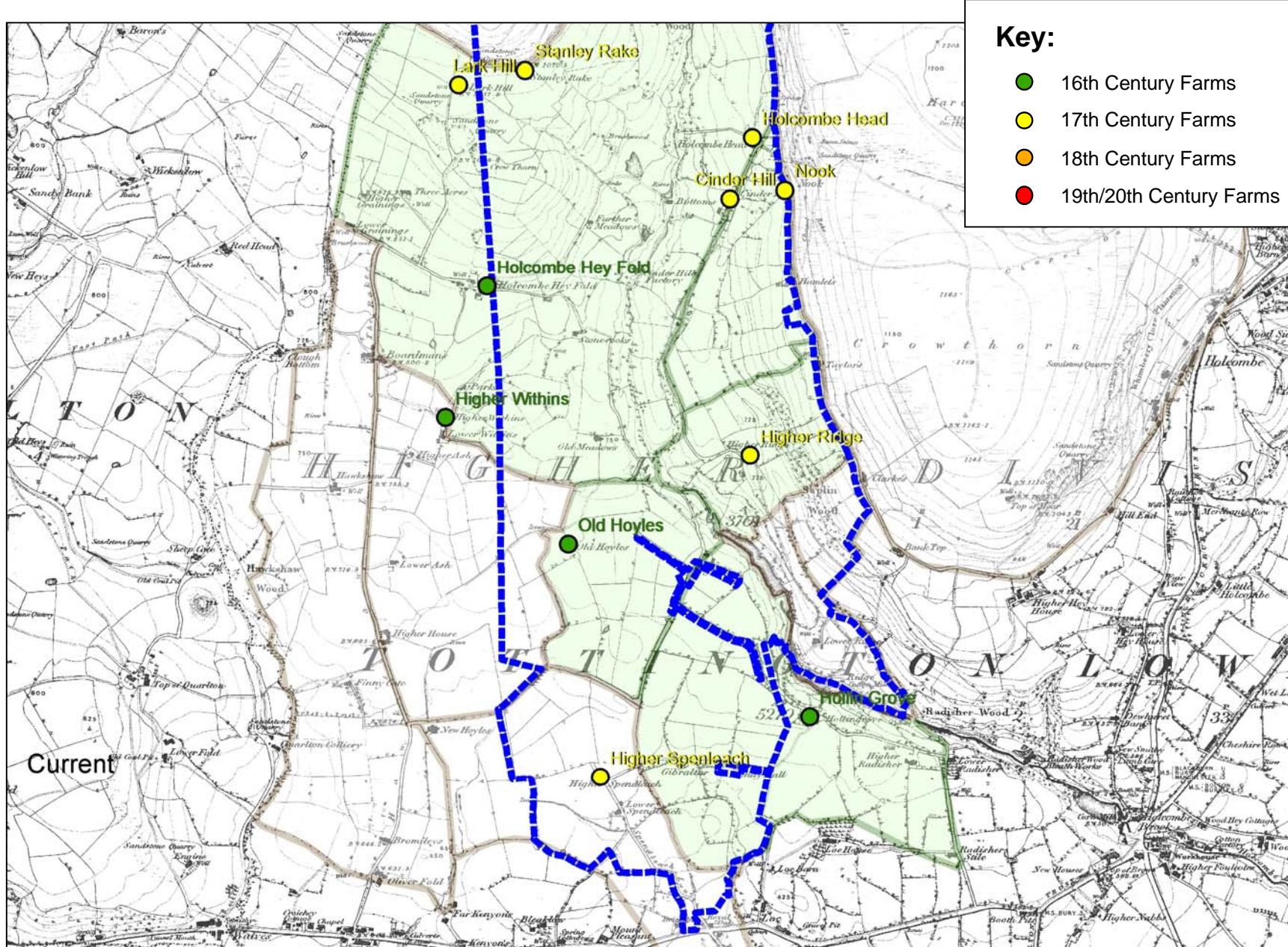


Fig 32: The distribution of early farms from documentary evidence

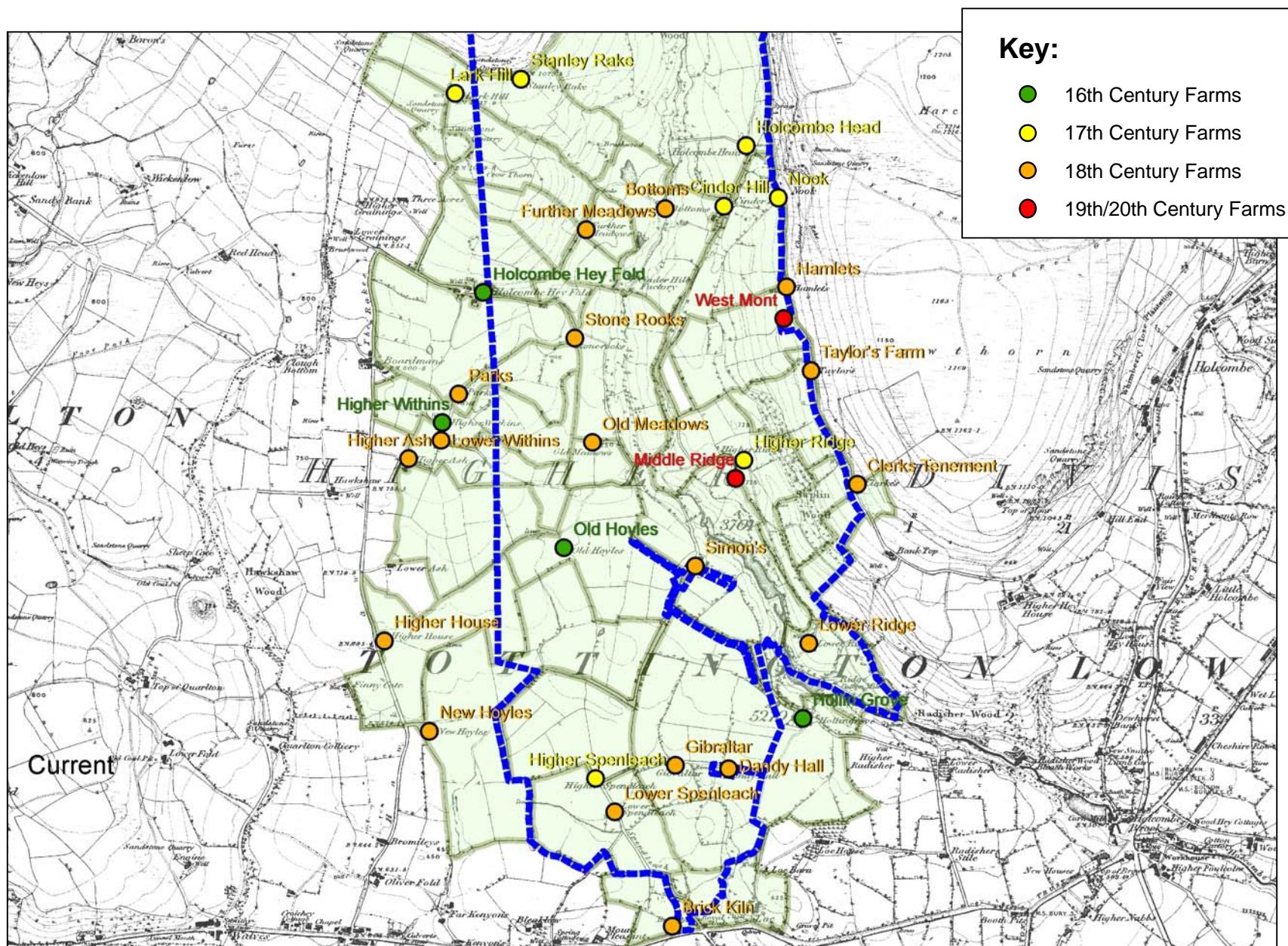


Fig 33: The distribution of later farms from documentary evidence



Plate 1: Cultivation at Holcombe Head



Plate 2: Ruins of Stanley Rake Farm

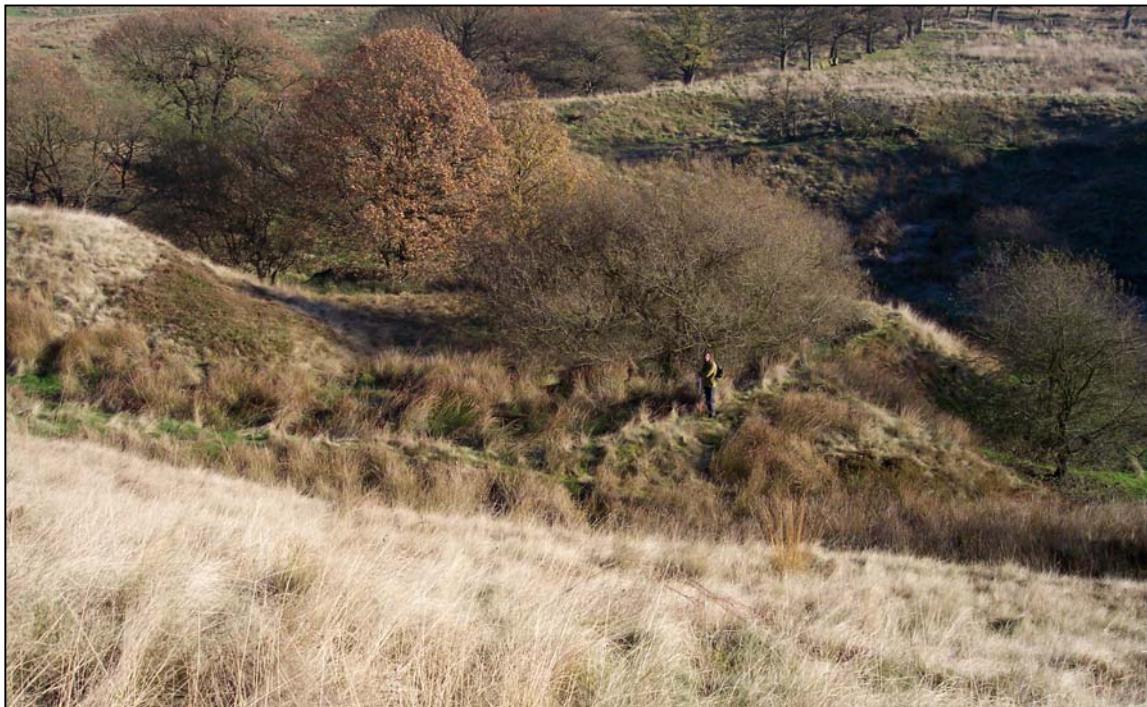


Plate 3: Pond Bay at Bottoms Cottages



Plate 4: Lodge Reservoir and Possible Hushings - Holcombe Head



Plate 5: Old Image of Higher Ridge Farm (by Edwin Longworth)



Plate 6: Ruins at Higher Ridge Farm



Plate 7: View of main area of boundary removal



Plate 8: Slab Walling at Clarke's Tenement



Plate 9: Slab Walling at Cinder Hill



Plate 10: Overlain Boundaries on the Garth of Holcombe Head Farm



Plate 11: View of the more improved land to the south of Holcombe Head



Plate 12: Aerial view of the field-system and cultivation around Stanley Rake farmstead at the head of the valley (GMSMR, 27-3-96, Film 1 Shot 8